



# FACT SHEET

2023 – 24

## PRISON & OTHER CLOSED SETTINGS INTERVENTIONS



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**PREFACE**



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Ministry of Health & Family Welfare  
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Aligning with the NACP Phase-V goal of reducing annual new HIV infections, NACO focuses on universalizing HIV & STI interventions in Prisons and Other Closed Settings through a mix of different service delivery models. National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in collaboration with respective State AIDS Control Society (SACS), Department of Prisons & Correctional Services and Department of Women and Child Development have been implementing comprehensive HIV & STI prevention and treatment services in prisons and other closed settings across the country since the year 2017.

To accelerate the Prison Interventions, a nation wide Integrated STI, HIV, TB and Hepatitis (ISHTH) Campaign was launched in 2023-24. The provision of services is delivered in a coordinated manner to the Prison & OCS inmates including the inmates in Juvenile Homes and Drug Rehabilitation Centres.

The fact sheet presents the data collected through Monthly Progress Reports for Prisons & Other Closed Settings Intervention, submitted by respective State AIDS Control Societies on six major indicators of coverage of institutions and inmates, testing and treatment for HIV, STI, TB and Hepatitis B & C to showcase the achievements and gaps, with an objective to scale up the interventions as required.

It is for the first time that all the epidemiological data for Prison & Other Closed Settings Interventions from multiple data sources i.e. the Prison Intervention, the OCS intervention and the ISHTH campaign have been compiled and presented in one document. This fact sheet describes the magnitude and patterns of the epidemic including various responses and achievements across the prevention-detection-treatment cascade of HIV, STI, TB and Viral Hepatitis.

We are confident that national and state program managers, epidemiologists, M&E officers, researchers, academicians and other stakeholders would gain immensely from the information given in this technical document. It is also expected that this fact sheet will serve as a guide for other countries looking to replicate the Indian model to address the health problems faced by inmates living in prisons and other closed settings.

  
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अपनी एचआईवी अवस्था जानें, निकटतम सरकारी अस्पताल में मुफ्त सलाह व जाँच पाएँ  
Know you HIV status, go to the nearest Government Hospital for free Voluntary Counselling and Testing



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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The National AIDS Control Program has been implementing HIV & STI interventions in Prisons and Other Closed Settings including Swadhar, Ujjawla and State-run-homes in India since the year 2017. During FY 2023-24, a total of 1262 prisons, and 837 Other Closed Settings including Juvenile Homes and Drug Rehabilitation Centres were covered. A total of 13,72,205 inmates in prisons and 46,635 inmates in Other Closed Settings were provided health services including prevention for HIV/STI services. This has resulted in HIV detection among prison inmates at 0.48% and in other closed settings at 0.49% during the FY 2023-24. To accelerate testing and treatment provisions, an "Integrated STI, HIV, TB and Hepatitis (ISHTH) Campaign" was also implemented in all Prisons and Other Closed Settings, including Swadhar, Ujjawla, state-run homes, CCIs (Juvenile Homes/Observation Homes) and Drug Rehabilitation Centres in FY 2023 – 24.

The findings of the Prison and Other Closed Settings Intervention including the coverage of inmates during the Integrated STI, HIV, TB and Hepatitis (ISHTH) campaign has been developed in the form of an epidemic fact sheet. We extend our appreciation to all who have contributed in development, publication and dissemination of this Fact sheet.

We would like to sincerely thank NACO leadership, Additional Secretary and Director General, Ms. V. Hekali Zhimomi, for providing the strategic vision and leadership for the successful implementation of the Prison and Other Closed Settings Interventions including the Integrated STI, HIV, TB and Hepatitis (ISHTH) Campaign across the country.

Secondly, we extend our heartfelt thanks to all the senior officers at National AIDS Control organization for their support in the implementation of the Prison and Other Closed Settings interventions across the country and the National Working Group for Prison and Other Closed Settings in the development of this Fact Sheet for P & OCS Interventions for the FY 2023-24.

We also extend our appreciation to the State AIDS Control Societies for the successful implementation of the Prison and Other Closed Settings Intervention. We would also convey our thanks to the Principal Recipients under Global Fund Grant (2024-27) SAATHII, PLAN India, for their immense contribution in the implementation of the Prison and Other Closed Settings Intervention as envisioned and designed under the National AIDS Control Program.

Last but not least, we acknowledge the contributions of the Prevention Division members and Technical experts of National AIDS Control organization for analyzing, documenting and finalizing the Fact Sheet FY 2023-24 for the Prison and Other Closed Settings Interventions.

*Shobini*  
(Dr. Shobini Rajan)



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## A. Prison & Other Closed Settings Intervention (P&OCS)

### Background

National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has been implementing the National AIDS and STD Control Programme (NACP) by providing HIV prevention, testing and treatment among the high risk and at-risk population with the goal of ending HIV as a public threat by 2030.

National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), in collaboration with respective AIDS Control Society (SACS), Department of Prisons and Correctional Services and Department of Women and Child Development have been implementing comprehensive HIV prevention and treatment services in prisons and other closed settings across the country since the year 2017.

Globally in prisons, high prevalence, and wide transmission of HIV, Hepatitis-B Virus (HBV), Hepatitis-C Virus (HCV) and TB is witnessed than the general population. In addition to the challenges faced in a prison setting, there are opportunities for early detection and management of these highly infectious diseases.[1] In India, HIV Sentinel Survey Plus 2021 (HSS plus 2021) conducted by NACO periodically under the MoHFW, shows that prevalence of HIV in prisons was higher (1.93) as compared to FSWs (1.85), Truckers (1.0), Migrants (0.89) and ANC (0.22).

Aligned with the above, prison inmates have been identified as one of the priority groups under National AIDS and STD Control Program (NACP). NACP phase - V (2021-26), aims to provide demand driven and evidence-based services to the population who are at risk of acquiring Human Immunodeficiency Virus(HIV) and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI).

As per the data published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), as of 31st December 2021, the number of prisons has increased to 1319 from 1306. Subsequently, the number of inmates also saw an increase from 18.9 lakhs to 21.2 lakh.

As per the Prison Statistics India 2021, 5,54,034 inmates were available on 31st December in all 1319 prisons in India, against the capacity of 4,25,609. Similarly, during the year, 93,077 convicts were released on various grounds, i.e; completion of convictions period, on parole/ pharlo, pre-mature release, on appeal, pardons, transfers etc., 14,68,627 undertrials were released on bails/ acquitted/ appeal/ transfer/ extradited etc., while 9,409 detenus were also released. The estimation for the year was calculated to be of 21,24,147 (as on 31st December 5,54,034 + convicts released 93,077 + undertrials released 14,68,627 + detenus 9,409), and the target for the year was set.

[1] Gurwood AS, Kabat AG. *World Prison Population List, Eleventh Edition. Institute for Criminal Policy Research (ICPR) 2009. p. 1–15.*



The programme data under NACP for the FY 2023 - 24 is captured through Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs) submitted by respective SACS, wherein a detailed analysis was done on 6 major indicators of Coverage, HIV, STI, Syphilis, TB and Hep C. The indicators included Coverage of Institutions, Coverage of Inmates, HIV Screening/Test, HIV Positivity, ART Linkage, STI diagnosed and treated, Syphilis test vs positivity & treated, TB screen/ referred/ test/ positivity/ DOTS linkage and Hep C test/ positivity/ treated.

To enhance the testing and treatment provision, an “Integrated STI, HIV, TB and Hepatitis (ISHTH) Campaign” was proposed for implementation in all Prisons and Other Closed Settings, including Swadhar, Ujjwala, state-run homes, CCIs (Juvenile Homes/Observation Homes) and Drug Rehabilitation Centres across the country in FY 2023 – 24. ISHTH Campaign as an opportunity catered to population living in prisons and other closed settings in a focused manner, towards achievement in reaching the first 95 of the target as envisaged under the program. The findings of P&OCS intervention include the coverage of inmates provided services during ISHTH campaign. The detailed coverage in ISHTH campaign is mentioned in subsequent section.

## Findings/ Key statistics of Prison & Other Closed Settings Interventions

### Implementation in Prison

#### I. Number of Prisons covered

Figure 1: Prisons covered during 2019-20 to 2023-24

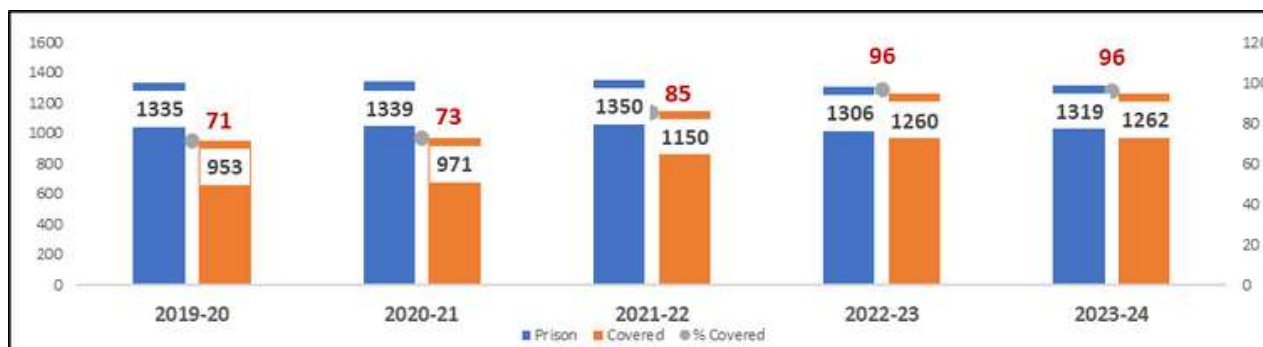
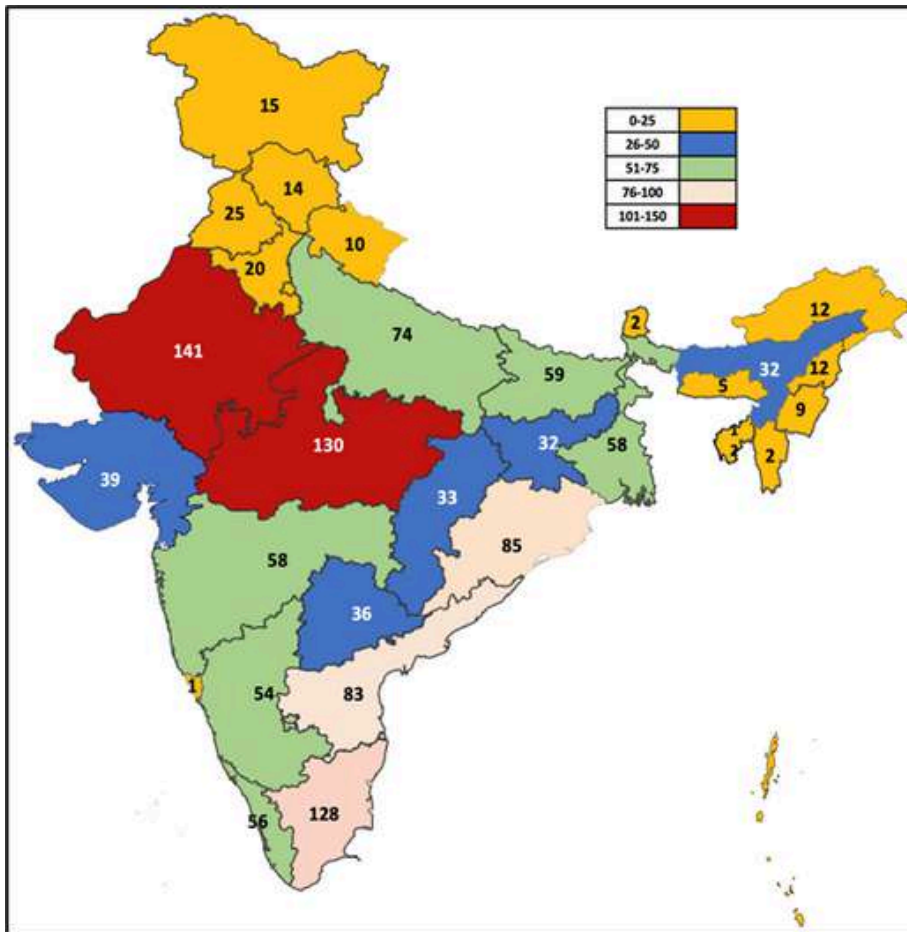


Figure 1 shows that during the FY 2023-24, out of a total of 1319 prisons across India, 1262 (96%) prisons were covered. The coverage was restricted due to re-construction/ renovation of jails in various States/UTs like; Andaman Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and West Bengal. Coverage of prisons across the States/UTs ranged from zero in Ladakh and Lakshadweep to 100% or more in the States/UTs of Chandigarh, DNH & DD, Goa, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Mumbai, Puducherry, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Bihar, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh.

As indicated in Figure 1, around 92% of the prisons in the country were covered by the program during the year 2023 - 24, except Ladakh and Lakshadweep. Coverage in States/UTs of Andaman Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal was low due to re-construction/ renovation of prisons during the FY year.

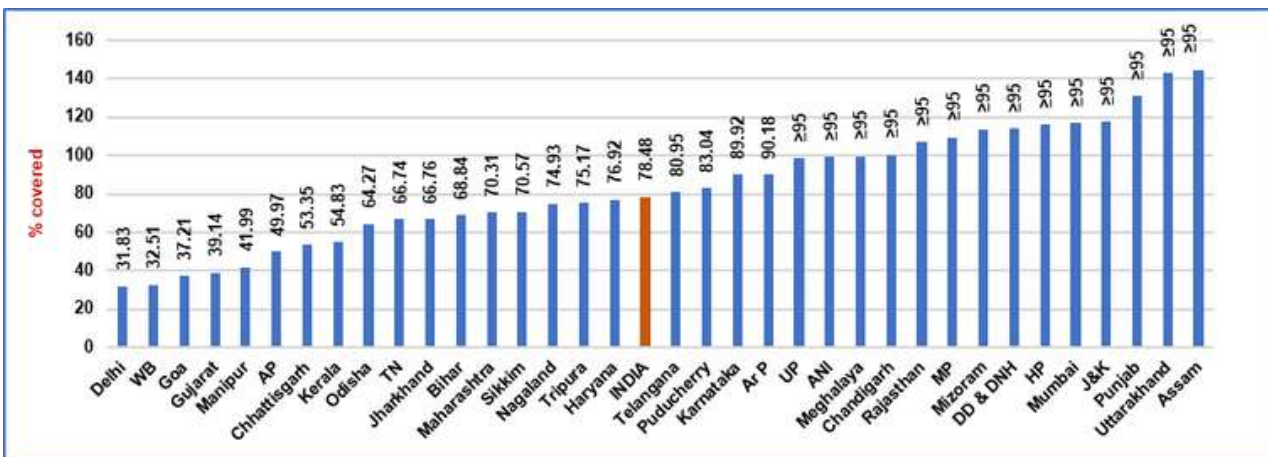


Map 1: State/ UT wise prisons covered in 2023-24



## II. Percentage of Prison inmates covered

Figure 2: Percentage of Prison inmates covered against the target 2023-24

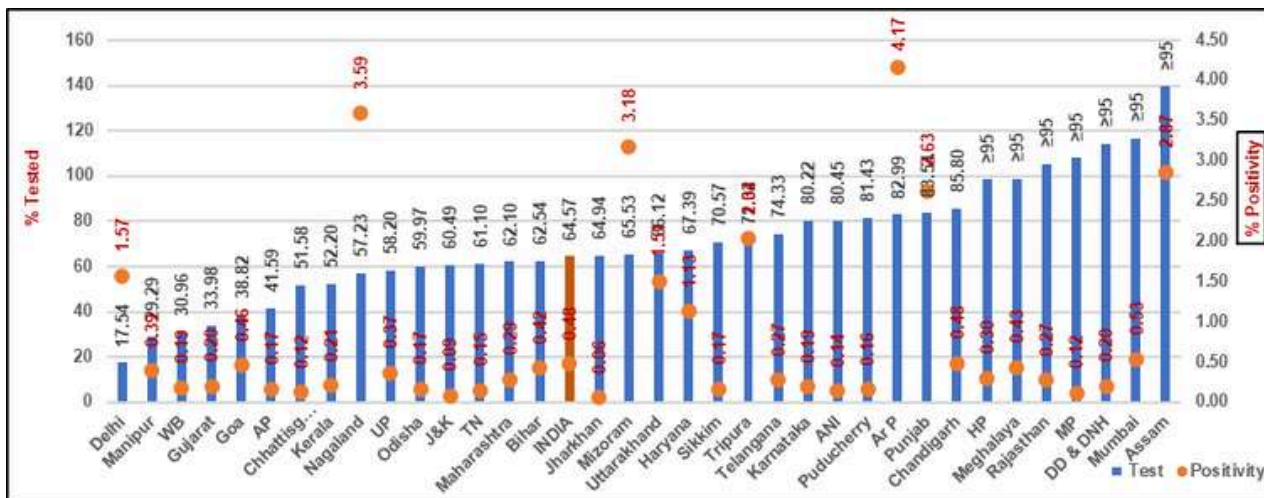


\* coverage is calculated based on the target fixed using the prison statistics 2021 report published by NCRB.



### III. HIV testing, positivity and linkage to ART

Figure 3: Percentage of HIV testing and positivity in percentage in FY 2023 -24



\* the number of testing is calculated with target number of prison inmates as the denominator

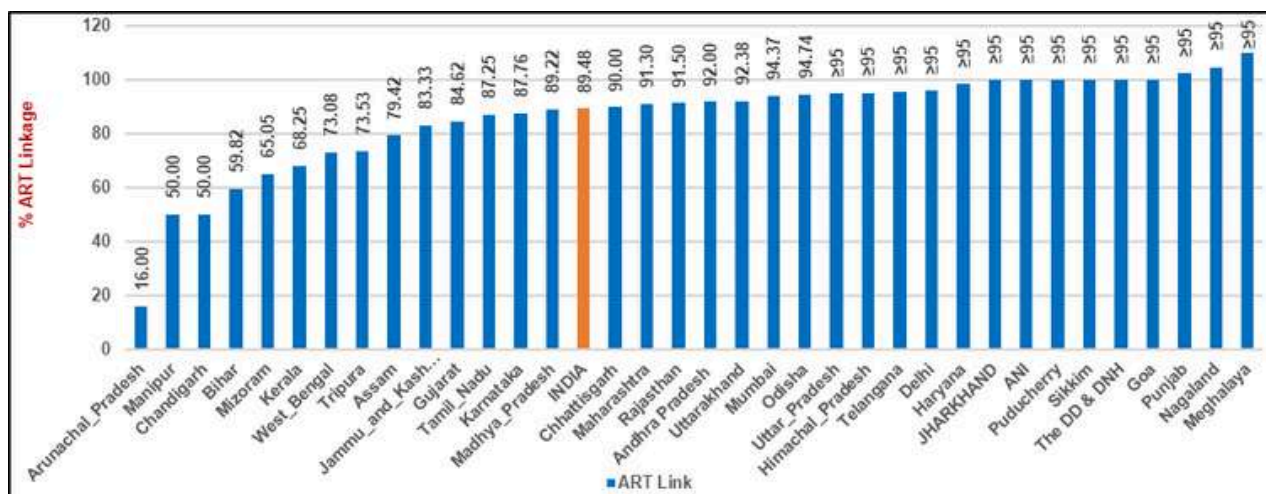
The inmates who are given IPC session under the the programme were referred for HIV testing. Around 82.3% of all those who were given IPC sessions were tested for HIV during 2023-24. Under the HIV cascade, 64.57% of inmates were either screened or tested for HIV against the target of 21,25,147 for the year (figure 3). While analysing the cascade, it can be seen that the screening/test ranges from 17.54 % in Delhi to 139.52% in Assam.

States with high number of inmates, i.e. Delhi (17.54%), West Bengal (30.96%), Gujarat (33.98%), Andhra Pradesh (41.59%), Chhattisgarh (51.58%) and Uttar Pradesh (58.20%) achieved less than the national average of 64.57% for HIV screening/testing. Among the States with high number of inmates, only Madhya Pradesh (107.99%) could achieve HIV screening/testing more than 100% during the reporting period.

During the FY 2023-24, the HIV positivity among the prison inmates was at 0.48%, far below the national prevalence of 1.93% (HSS Plus 2021). Prevalence in 24 out of the 35 intervention implementing SACS/DACS, was found to be lower than the national prevalence. Only ten SACS/ DACS have reported high prevalence than the national average, except for Chandigarh at 0.48%. Five of the ten SACS/ DACS reporting higher prevalence than the national prevalence, were north eastern states, namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. One of the reasons for low prevalence among the inmates is probably the less screening/ testing, hence to compare with national prevalence, it is important to increase screening/ testing of HIV among the inmates.



**Figure 4: Percentage of ART Linkage**



The total number of positives detected during FY 2023-24 was 6,607, wherein the linkages of positive inmates to ART ranges from 16.00% (Arunachal Pradesh) to 110.00% (Meghalaya, who linked their one pending positive of routine program), with a national average at 89.48% (5912) (Figure 4). Nine of SACS/ DACS who reported positivity, linked 100% inmates to ART, while twelve other; Chhattisgarh (90.00%), Maharashtra (91.30%), Rajasthan (91.50%), Andhra Pradesh (92.00%), Uttarakhand (92.38%), Mumbai (94.37%), Odisha (94.74%), Uttar Pradesh (95.04%), Himachal Pradesh (95.24%), Telangana (95.83%), Delhi (95.98%) and Haryana (98.52%), achieved ART linkages more than the national average.

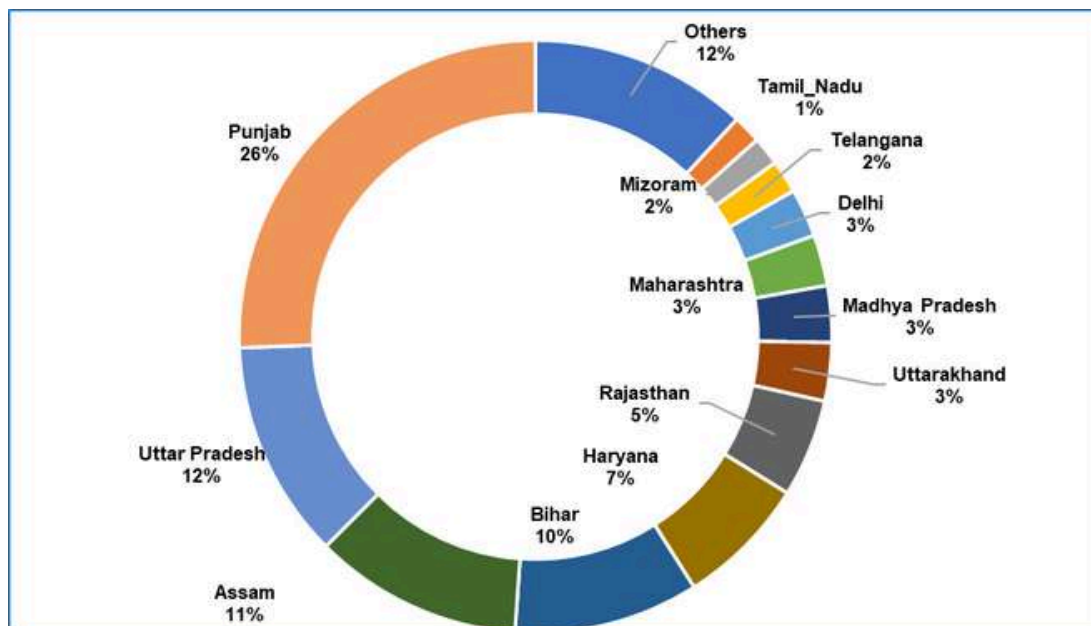
All larger states like Bihar (59.82%), Kerala (68.25%), West Bengal (73.08%), Assam (79.42%), Gujarat (84.62%), Tamilnadu (87.25%), Karnataka (87.76%) and Madhya Pradesh (89.225) etc. have reported linkages less than the national average, indicating that strategy of quality counselling and better coordination among ICTC, ART and prison authorities is required. Special attention needs to be given by Arunachal Pradesh reporting the highest HIV positivity (4.17%) and lowest ART linkage (16.00%) in the country.

**Table 1: Percentage of prison inmates linked with ART treatment among those diagnosed with HIV, States/UTs, FY 2023-24**

≥95%	80% to 94%	≤80 %
Meghalaya (110%), Nagaland (105%), Punjab (103%), A & N Islands (100%), Goa (100%), Jharkhand (100%), Puducherry (100%), Sikkim (100%), DNH &DD (100%), Haryana (99%), Delhi (96%), Telangana (96%), Himachal Pradesh (95%), Uttar Pradesh (95%), Odisha (95%)	Mumbai (94%), Uttarakhand (92%), Andhra Pradesh (92%), Rajasthan (92%), Maharashtra (91%), Chhattisgarh (90%), Madhya Pradesh (89%), Karnataka (88%), Tamil Nadu (87%), Gujarat (85%), Jammu & Kashmir (83%)	Assam (79%), Tripura (74%), West Bengal (73%), Kerala (68%), Mizoram (65%), Bihar (60%), Chandigarh (50%), Manipur (50%), Arunachal Pradesh (16%)



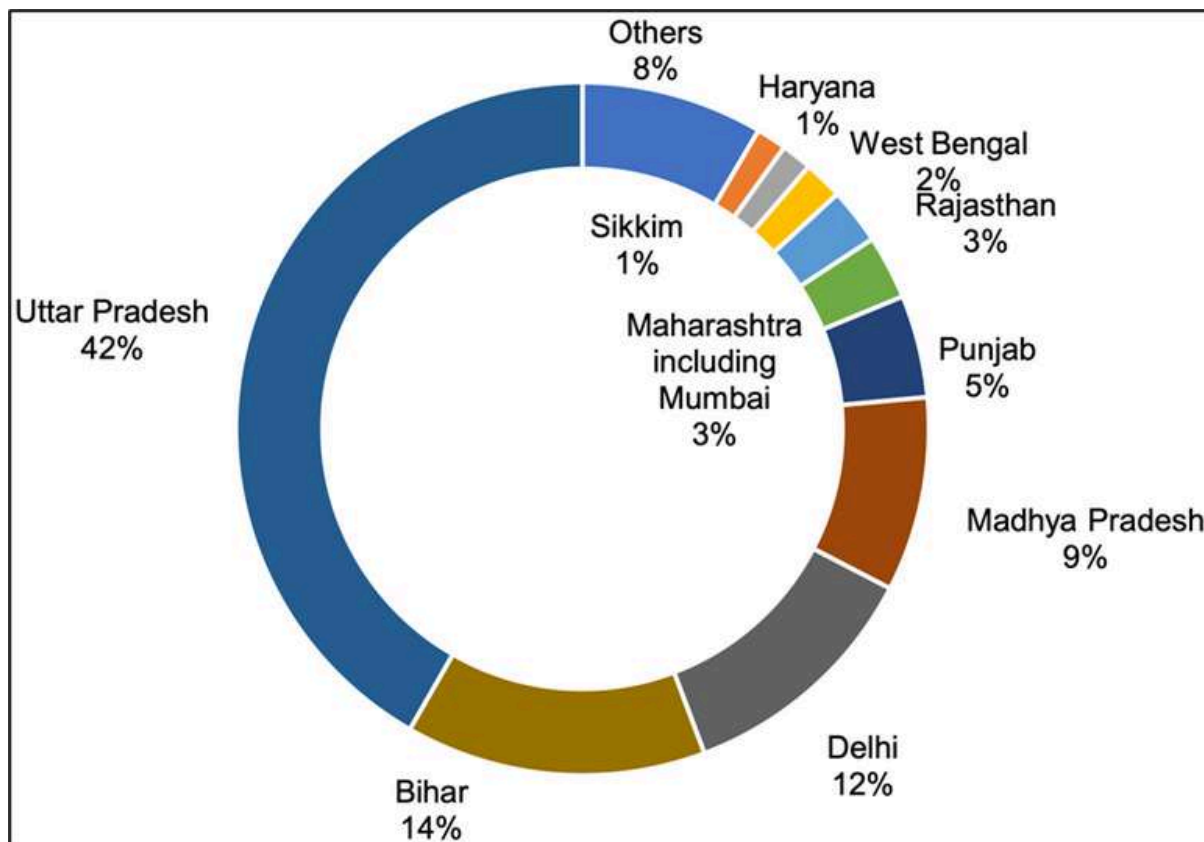
Figure 5: Distribution of HIV positives diagnosed during 2023-24, States/UTs of India



#### IV. STI diagnosed and treatment, FY 2023 – 24

Out of the SACS/ DACS implementing the intervention, 31 initiated provision of STI services, including treatment for diagnosed STIs under the program. While under the implementation of nationwide Integrated STI, HIV, TB and Hepatitis (ISHTH) campaign, Andhra Pradesh, DD&DNH, Jammu Kashmir and Manipur reported zero cases for STI for treatment.

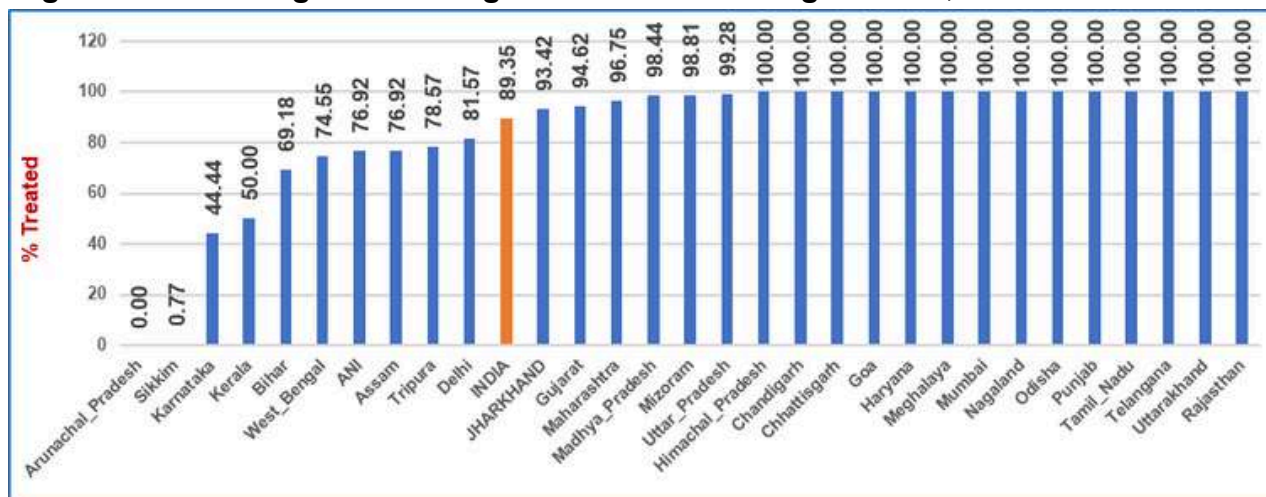
Figure 6: Burden of STI diagnosed during 2023-24, States/UTs of India





During FY 2023-24, a total of 18,342 STI cases were diagnosed in the prisons of the country. Uttar Pradesh reported maximum STI cases at 42 % during the reporting period. Ten States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra (including Mumbai), Rajasthan, West Bengal, Haryana and Sikkim accounted for 92% of the STI burden among the prison inmates (Figure 6).

**Figure 7: Percentage of STI diagnosed treated during 2023-24, States/UTs of India**



As indicated in Figure 7, Arunachal Pradesh did not report provision of treatment to inmates diagnosed with STI. 10 out of 31 SACS/ DACS reported treatment of STI diagnosed cases ranging from 0.00% to 81.75%, less than the national average of 89.35%. While fourteen SACS/ DACS provided 100% treatment to all STI diagnosed cases, whereas the remaining provided treatment more than the national average ranging from 93.42% to 99.28%.

### V. Syphilis Testing, Positivity and Treatment among prison inmates (in %)

During the FY 2023-24, all SACS/ DACS provided Syphilis testing services to people living in prison settings., resulting in testing of inmates for Syphilis 33.9% in the country. Syphilis testing ranged from 0.6% in Delhi to more than 95% in Meghalaya and DNH&DD. Syphilis positivity at the national level as at 0.46%. Among the States/UTs, syphilis positivity varied from zero percent in Chandigarh, Goa and Manipur to 1.52% Mizoram and 4.85 in Delhi. 72.6% of those diagnosed with syphilis were put on treatment at the national level, while provision of treatment ranged from 0% in Jammu and Kashmir to 100% in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Puducherry, DNH&DD, Telangana, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Chhattisgarh (Table 2).



**Table 2: Syphilis Testing, Positivity and Treatment among prison inmates (in %), States/UTs\*, FY 2023-24**

States/UTs	Syphilis tests (in %)	Syphilis positivity (in %)	Syphilis cases treated (in %)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	66	1.21	100
Andhra Pradesh	32	0.003	100
Arunachal Pradesh	83	0.67	50
Assam	65	0.6	66
Bihar	24	0.65	95
Chandigarh	40	0	
Chhattisgarh	15	1.3	100
Delhi	0.6	4.85	83
Goa	22	0	
Gujarat	30	0.36	93
Haryana	23	0.54	86
Himachal Pradesh	50	0.09	100
Jammu and Kashmir	47	0.5	0
Jharkhand	19	0.28	45
Karnataka	28	0.34	72
Kerala	8	0.36	41
Madhya Pradesh	85	0.38	61
Maharashtra (incl. Mumbai)	39	0.5	96
Manipur	28	0	
Meghalaya	96	0.93	57
Mizoram	40	1.52	67
Nagaland	51	0.76	100
Odisha	36	0.44	95
Puducherry	82	0.16	100
Punjab	68	0.43	74
Rajasthan	60	0.49	40
Sikkim	60	1.18	67
Tamil Nadu	43	0.33	67
Telangana	13	0.62	100
DNH&DD	114	0.2	100
Tripura	69	0.43	50
Uttar Pradesh	24	0.46	82
Uttarakhand	24	1.13	98
West Bengal	14	0.88	28
<b>India</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>73</b>

\* % of testing is calculated with estimated number of prison inmates as the denominator



## VI. OST coverage

Number of inmates who are on OST in prisons is 54,290 (4524 on an average in a month) in FY 2023-24. During the same period 4388 inmates who were on OST were released and only 1819 (41%) of them were linked to the OST centres post their release.

Punjab reported that 87% of all the inmates were provided OST, while Assam ranked 2nd at 8.8% of inmates provided OST. However, these two states also ranked the lowest percentage for linking inmates on OST inmates post their release with Assam at 15% and Punjab at 56%.

**Table 3: Prison inmates under OST in Indian prisons, States/UTs, FY 2023-24**

States/UTs	Average, on OST
Assam	399
Delhi	15
Kerala	3
Madhya Pradesh	11
Meghalaya	109
Mumbai	12
Nagaland	29
Punjab	3928
Sikkim	3
Uttarakhand	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>4524</b>

**Note:** Min=Lowest monthly reported number, Max= Highest monthly reported number

## VII. TB screening and treatment

Under the program, inmates are screened for TB in prisons and the probable cases are referred for testing. During FY 2023-24, only 61.3% of the inmates were screened for TB. Of the total 76002 cases referred during the same period post screening, 64528 (84.9%) were tested and of those 804 (1.2%) were diagnosed to have TB, wherein 777 (96.6%) were put on DOTS. Among States/UTs, the testing for TB among the referred inmates ranged from 9.8% in Andhra Pradesh to 100% or more in 14 states/UTs. While 10 states/UTs reported no positivity among referred and tested cases, 17.6% were tested TB positive in Andhra Pradesh, 20.7% in Delhi and 100 % in Manipur (Table 4). In 18 of the states/UTs, 100% or more of the inmates diagnosed with TB were put on DOTS during FY 2023-24.



**Table 4: TB testing and treatment among prison inmates, States/UTs, FY 2023-24**

States/UTs	Screened for TB (in %) #	Referred to test after screen (in%)	Tested among referred (in %)	TB positive (in %)	TB cases initiated on DOTS (in %)
Andaman Nicobar	≥95	4	≥95	0	
Andhra Pradesh	41	0.4	10	17.6	≥95
Arunachal Pradesh	82	0.2	≥95		
Assam	≥95	3	94	0.6	≥95
Bihar	36	6.5	72	3.9	86
Chandigarh	86	0.6	≥95		
Chhattisgarh	52	7.7	≥95	0	≥95
Delhi	25	2	≥95	20.7	≥95
Goa	36	1.3	≥95		
Gujarat	34	2.2	≥95	3.5	≥95
Haryana	70	2.6	78	1.9	≥95
Himachal Pradesh	≥95	13.4	≥95	0.4	≥95
Jammu & Kashmir	89	13	71		
Jharkhand	65	1.5	≥95	2.7	93
Karnataka	80	3.5	80	1.4	≥95
Kerala	45	8	72	0.5	63
Madhya Pradesh	≥95	16.8	76	0.6	≥95
Maharashtra (Incl. Mumbai)	34	8.4	94	0.7	91
Manipur	42	0.1	≥95	100	≥95
Meghalaya	≥95	4.9	≥95		
Mizoram	68	6.2	82	0.6	≥95
Nagaland	48	5.7	≥95	7.4	≥95
Odisha	61	6.7	≥95	0.2	≥95
Puducherry	83	0.8	≥95		
Punjab	≥95	5.2	≥95	1.2	≥95
Rajasthan	≥95	1.5	92	1.5	≥95
Sikkim	49	3.1	38	0	
Tamil Nadu	63	9.1	87	0.7	≥95
Telangana	72	0.6	≥95	0.5	≥95
DD & DNH	≥95	2	≥95	10	≥95
Tripura	71	0			
Uttar Pradesh	66	3	≥95	2.4	≥95
Uttarakhand	71	1.2	92	2.4	≥95
West Bengal	28	3	72	2.1	≥95
<b>India</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>≥95</b>

# % of TB screening is calculated with estimated number of prison inmates as the denominator



### VIII. HCV screening and treatment

All implementing States/ UTs provided Hepatitis C services to inmates during the reporting period. 28% of inmates were tested for Hepatitis C during the year, with positivity at 1.88% (Table 5). While only 41% of the inmates tested Hepatitis C positive were provided treatment. Number of Hepatitis C tests conducted in DNH&DD were more than the estimated number of prison inmates for the UT in FY 2023-24, while in Delhi only 10% of the estimated number of prison inmates were tested for Hepatitis C. Gap of test against treatment provided is observed in states like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Delhi, Haryana, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal, etc. Prevalence of Hepatitis C is reported in all the north-eastern states except for Sikkim and Tripura, as more than the national average. Only Sikkim and Nagaland among the NE States, provided 100% and 98% treatment to HCV positive cases respectively, while Andaman Nicobar Islands reported zero cases put on treatment of their HCV positive cases.

**Table 5: HCV testing and treatment among prison inmates, States/UTs, FY 2023-24**

States/UTs	Hepatitis C tests conducted (in %) #	Hepatitis C positivity (in %)	Hep C treated (in %)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	66	0.34	0
Andhra Pradesh	28	0.04	64
Arunachal Pradesh	77	16.07	11
Assam	21	3.54	21
Bihar	21	0.4	59
Chandigarh	69	12.78	14
Chhattisgarh	14	1.04	33
Delhi	10	6.78	31
Goa	22	0.53	0
Gujarat	28	0.21	69
Haryana	41	3.49	49
Himachal Pradesh	70	2.93	48
Jammu and Kashmir	45	6.52	0
Jharkhand	10	0.04	0
Karnataka	19	0.09	9
Kerala	20	1.51	52
Madhya Pradesh	67	0.15	35
Maharashtra (incl. Mumbai)	30	0.64	13
Manipur	28	4.06	95
Meghalaya	24	5.83	79
Mizoram	26	38.82	0.2



States/UTs	Hepatitis C tests conducted (in %) #	Hepatitis C positivity (in %)	Hep C treated (in %)
Nagaland	47	5.3	98
Odisha	23	0.2	51
Puducherry	57	0.34	0
Punjab	54	13.62	49
Rajasthan	39	0.91	45
Sikkim	49	0.24	100
Tamil Nadu	33	1.4	51
Telangana	11	0.02	100
DNH&DD	114	0.2	100
Tripura	36	1.74	21
Uttar Pradesh	20	0.36	10
Uttarakhand	23	6.08	44
West Bengal	18	0.7	11
<b>India</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>41</b>

# % of testing is calculated with estimated number of prison inmates as the denominator

To ensure quality services to inmates, convergence among all stakeholders at the State/ UTs level is necessary, so that inmates that are found positive of any infection/ disease get the required treatment.



## Annexure I: State wise distribution of coverage of Prison inmates for HIV services

SACS/DACS	Target	Coverage	%Covered	HIV Test	%HIV Test	HIV Positive	%HIV Positive	ART Link	%ART Linked
Andaman Nicobar	885	879	≥95	712	80.45	1	0.14	1	≥95
Andhra Pradesh	1,06,830	53,383	49.97	44,432	41.59	75	0.17	69	92
Arunachal Pradesh	723	652	90.18	600	82.99	25	4.17	4	16
Assam	18,838	27,262	≥95	26,282	≥95	753	2.87	598	79.42
Bihar	2,52,149	1,73,578	68.84	1,57,637	62.54	667	0.42	399	59.82
Chandigarh	2,416	2,423	≥95	2,073	85.8	10	0.48	5	50
Chhattisgarh	62,625	33,413	53.35	32,305	51.58	40	0.12	36	90
Delhi	63,161	20,104	31.83	11,077	17.54	174	1.57	167	≥95
Goa	1,677	624	37.21	651	38.82	3	0.46	3	≥95
Gujarat	77,137	30,189	39.14	26,213	33.98	52	0.2	44	84.62
Haryana	62,252	47,886	76.92	41,952	67.39	474	1.13	467	≥95
Himachal Pradesh	7,090	8,255	≥95	6,985	≥95	21	0.3	20	≥95
Jammu and Kashmir	11,399	13,378	≥95	6,895	60.49	6	0.09	5	83.33
JHARKHAND	57,082	38,107	66.76	37,069	64.94	22	0.06	22	≥95
Karnataka	62,989	56,641	89.92	50,529	80.22	98	0.19	86	87.76
Kerala	56,527	30,991	54.83	29,505	52.2	63	0.21	43	68.25
Madhya Pradesh	1,64,155	1,79,686	≥95	1,77,275	≥95	204	0.12	182	89.22
Maharashtra	1,03,080	72,475	70.31	64,014	62.1	184	0.29	168	91.3
Manipur	1,755	737	41.99	514	29.29	2	0.39	1	50
Meghalaya	2,346	2,338	≥95	2,318	≥95	10	0.43	11	≥95
Mizoram	4,937	5,615	≥95	3,235	65.53	103	3.18	67	65.05
Mumbai	11,414	13,321	≥95	13,319	≥95	71	0.53	67	94.37
Nagaland	2,046	1,533	74.93	1,171	57.23	42	3.59	44	≥95
Odisha	94,753	60,902	64.27	56,825	59.97	95	0.17	90	94.74
Puducherry	1,551	1,288	83.04	1,263	81.43	2	0.16	2	≥95
Punjab	76,999	1,00,777	≥95	64,324	83.54	1,691	2.63	1,734	≥95
Rajasthan	1,23,169	1,32,068	≥95	1,29,622	≥95	353	0.27	323	91.5
Sikkim	853	602	70.57	602	70.57	1	0.17	1	≥95
Tamil Nadu	1,11,585	74,473	66.74	68,184	61.1	102	0.15	89	87.25
Telangana	59,139	47,871	80.95	43,960	74.33	120	0.27	115	≥95
DD & DNH	442	505	≥95	505	114.25	1	0.2	1	≥95
Tripura	4,683	3,520	75.17	3,340	71.32	68	2.04	50	73.53
Uttar Pradesh	3,63,011	3,58,553	≥95	2,11,262	58.2	786	0.37	747	≥95
Uttarakhand	21,037	30,089	≥95	13,909	66.12	210	1.51	194	92.38
West Bengal	1,34,334	43,669	32.51	41,586	30.96	78	0.19	57	73.08
<b>India</b>	<b>21,25,109</b>	<b>16,67,787</b>	<b>78.48</b>	<b>13,72,205</b>	<b>64.57</b>	<b>6,607</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>5,912</b>	<b>89.48</b>



## Annexure II. State wise distribution of coverage of Prison inmates for STI services

SACS/DACS	Target	STI Diagnosed	STI Treated	% STI Treated	Syphilis Test	% Syphilis Test	Syphilis Positive	% Syphilis Positive	Syphilis Treated	% Syphilis Treated
Andaman Nicobar	885	26	20	76.92	580	65.54	7	1.21	7	≥95
Andhra Pradesh	1,06,830	-	-	-	34,380	32.18	1	0	1	≥95
Arunachal Pradesh	723	157	-	-	599	82.85	4	0.67	2	50
Assam	18,838	143	110	76.92	12,186	64.69	73	0.6	48	65.75
Bihar	2,52,149	2,573	1,780	69.18	59,689	23.67	387	0.65	368	≥95
Chandigarh	2,416	1	1	≥95	974	40.31	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	62,625	152	152	≥95	9,569	15.28	124	1.3	124	≥95
Delhi	63,161	2,138	1,744	81.57	371	0.59	18	4.85	15	83.33
Goa	1,677	6	6	≥95	377	22.48	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	77,137	93	88	94.62	22,836	29.6	83	0.36	77	92.77
Haryana	62,252	263	263	≥95	14,319	23	77	0.54	66	85.71
Himachal Pradesh	7,090	7	7	≥95	3,514	49.56	3	0.09	3	≥95
Jammu and Kashmir	11,399	-	-	-	5,369	47.1	27	0.5	-	-
Jharkhand	57,082	152	142	93.42	11,084	19.42	31	0.28	14	45.16
Karnataka	62,989	198	88	44.44	17,838	28.32	60	0.34	43	71.67
Kerala	56,527	2	1	50	4,739	8.38	17	0.36	7	41.18
Madhya Pradesh	1,64,155	1,665	1,639	≥95	1,40,170	85.39	536	0.38	325	60.63
Maharashtra	1,03,080	461	446	≥95	31,891	30.94	34	0.11	26	76.47
Manipur	1,755	-	-	-	492	28.03	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	2,346	10	10	≥95	2,249	≥95	21	0.93	12	57.14
Mizoram	4,937	84	83	≥95	1,980	40.11	30	1.52	20	66.67
Mumbai	11,414	87	87	≥95	12,242	107.25	187	1.53	187	≥95
Nagaland	2,046	1	1	≥95	1,047	51.17	8	0.76	8	≥95
Odisha	94,753	102	102	≥95	33,739	35.61	147	0.44	139	94.56
Puducherry	1,551	-	-	-	1,271	81.95	2	0.16	2	≥95
Punjab	76,999	877	877	≥95	52,462	68.13	226	0.43	168	74.34
Rajasthan	1,23,169	481	481	≥95	74,179	60.23	361	0.49	144	39.89
Sikkim	853	259	2	0.77	508	59.55	6	1.18	4	66.67
Tamil Nadu	1,11,585	40	40	≥95	48,428	43.4	161	0.33	108	67.08
Telangana	59,139	148	148	≥95	7,608	12.86	47	0.62	47	≥95
DD & DNH	442	-	-	-	505	≥95	1	0.2	1	≥95
Tripura	4,683	28	22	78.57	3,226	68.89	14	0.43	7	50
Uttar Pradesh	3,63,011	7,648	7,593	≥95	86,712	23.89	399	0.46	329	82.46
Uttarakhand	21,037	206	206	≥95	5,037	23.94	57	1.13	56	≥95
West Bengal	1,34,334	334	249	74.55	18,618	13.86	163	0.88	45	27.61
<b>India</b>	<b>21,25,109</b>	<b>18,342</b>	<b>16,388</b>	<b>89.35</b>	<b>7,20,788</b>	<b>33.92</b>	<b>3,312</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>2,403</b>	<b>72.55</b>



### Annexure III. State wise distribution of coverage of Prison inmates for Hepatitis C and TB services

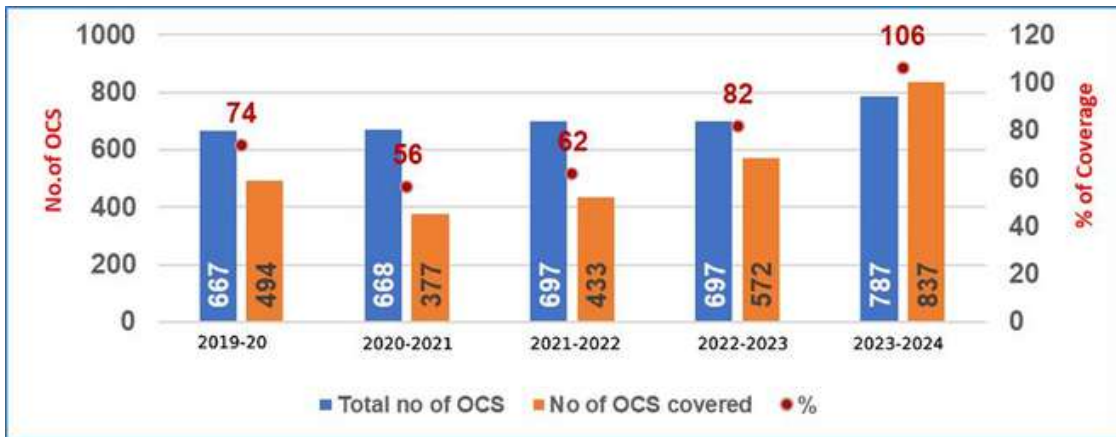
SACS/DACS	Target	HCV Test	HCV Positive	HCV Treated	TB Screen	TB referred	TB Test	TB Positive	Put on DOTS
Andaman Nicobar	885	580	2	-	850	34	36	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	1,06,830	30,109	11	7	44,000	174	17	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	723	560	90	10	595	1	1	-	-
Assam	18,838	3,893	138	29	23,536	717	671	4	4
Bihar	2,52,149	52,337	211	125	89,587	5,862	4,210	164	141
Chandigarh	2,416	1,667	213	29	2,073	13	13	-	-
Chhattisgarh	62,625	8,981	93	31	32,697	2,529	2,527	1	1
Delhi	63,161	6,463	438	136	16,102	329	329	68	66
Goa	1,677	377	2	-	601	8	8	-	-
Gujarat	77,137	21,611	45	31	26,153	573	567	20	20
Haryana	62,252	25,588	892	437	43,391	1,137	883	17	17
Himachal Pradesh	7,090	4,990	146	70	8,296	1,110	1,110	4	4
Jammu and Kashmir	11,399	5,108	333	-	10,169	1,320	941	-	-
Jharkhand	57,082	5,528	2	-	37,375	558	548	15	14
Karnataka	62,989	12,190	11	1	50,409	1,789	1,435	20	20
Kerala	56,527	11,336	171	89	25,548	2,041	1,464	8	5
Madhya Pradesh	1,64,155	1,09,295	161	57	1,75,157	29,471	22,321	128	127
Maharashtra	1,03,080	29,758	41	15	31,047	2,525	2,342	19	17
Manipur	1,755	493	20	19	737	1	1	1	1
Meghalaya	2,346	566	33	26	2,335	114	113	-	-
Mizoram	4,937	1,270	493	1	3,341	208	170	1	1
Mumbai	11,414	5,065	182	13	8,125	763	763	4	4
Nagaland	2,046	962	51	50	976	56	54	4	4
Odisha	94,753	21,790	43	22	57,771	3,844	3,844	7	7
Puducherry	1,551	886	3	-	1,280	10	10	-	-
Punjab	76,999	41,726	5,681	2,795	73,906	3,822	3,825	47	46
Rajasthan	1,23,169	47,545	434	194	1,28,573	1,903	1,751	26	26
Sikkim	853	418	1	1	418	13	5	-	-
Tamil Nadu	1,11,585	36,462	509	261	70,142	6,396	5,592	38	37
Telangana	59,139	6,659	1	3	42,367	237	395	2	2
DD & DNH	442	505	1	1	505	10	10	1	1
Tripura	4,683	1,665	29	6	3,320	-	63	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	3,63,011	72,123	259	26	2,39,800	7,155	7,549	181	187
Uttarakhand	21,037	4,865	296	131	14,986	181	166	4	4
West Bengal	1,34,334	23,934	168	18	37,197	1,098	794	17	17
<b>India</b>	<b>21,25,109</b>	<b>5,97,305</b>	<b>11,204</b>	<b>4,634</b>	<b>13,03,365</b>	<b>76,002</b>	<b>64,528</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>777</b>



## B. Implementation in Other Closed Settings (OCS)

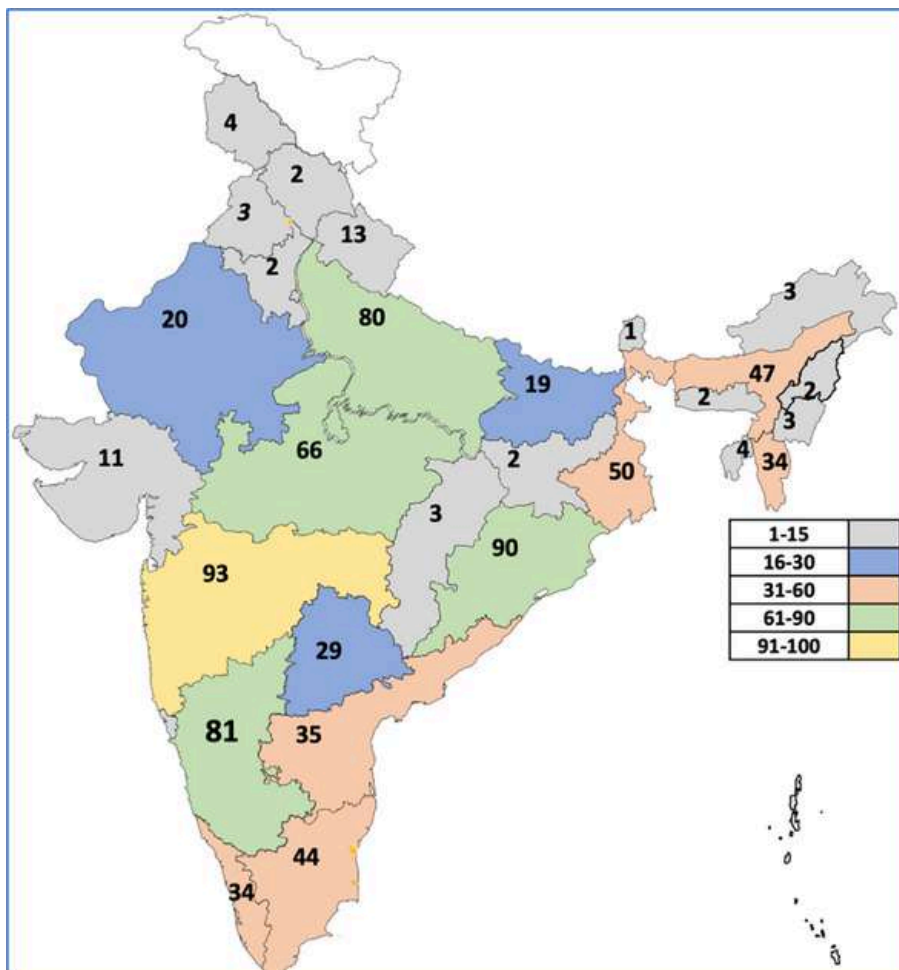
### I. Number of OCS implementing HIV intervention, FY 2019-20 to 2023-24

Figure 8: Number of OCS implementing HIV intervention, 2019-20 to 2023-24



During the ISHTH Campaign, Juvenile Homes and Drug Rehabilitation Centres were covered. Data of these institutions is covered under Other Closed Settings which has resulted in an achievement of more than 100% coverage of OCS.

Map 2: State/UT wise distribution of OCS covered under the programme, India, 2023-24

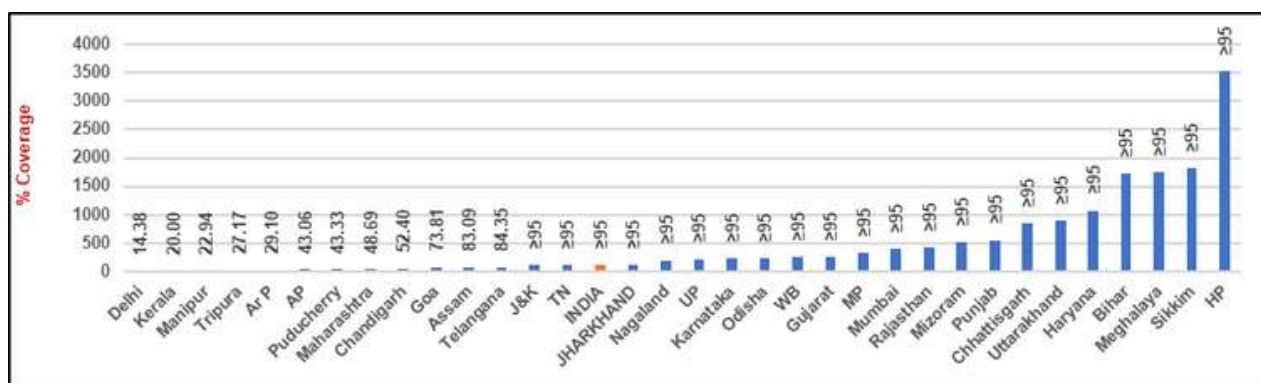




As indicated in Figure 8, during FY 2023 - 24, 106% of the other closed settings in the country were covered under the program by all the States/ UTs, except Ladakh and Lakshadweep. The ISHTH Campaign across the country included Juvenile Homes and Drug Rehabilitation Centres resulted in achievement more than the target. No coverage for services were reported in Andaman Nicobar Islands and DD & DNH during the period. Remaining 33 SACS/ DACS implemented the P&OCS intervention by providing package of services which included IPC, HIV, STI, Syphilis, TB and HCV services.

## II. Other Closed Settings inmates covered under the programme

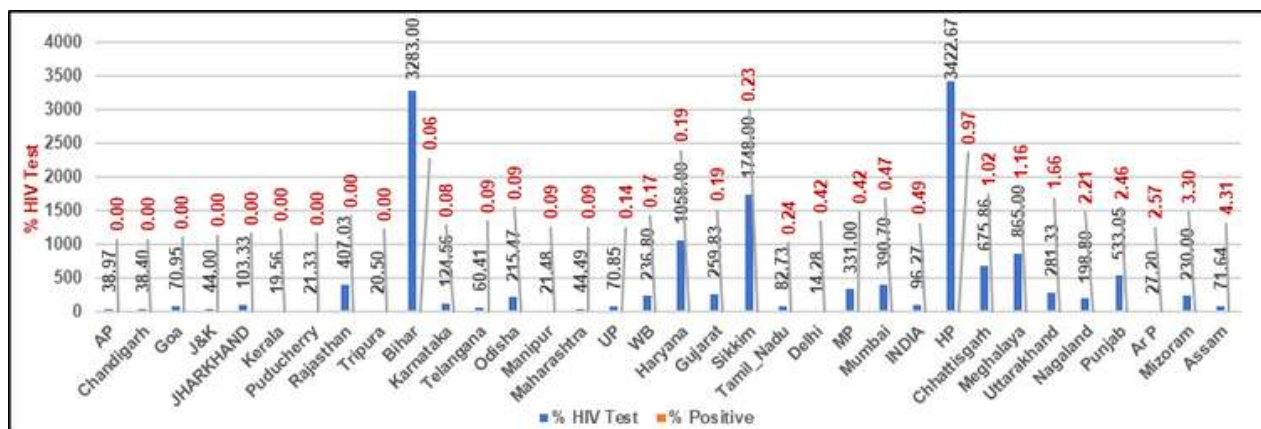
**Figure 9: Coverage through IPC in the OCS across India, in percentage of the estimated number of inmates, States/UTs, FY 2023-24**



During the FY 2023-24, 58,549 inmates from other closed settings including Juvenile Homes and Drug Rehab Centres were covered and provided intervention services (Figure 9). Please note that majority of SACS/ DACS report achievement more than the set target due to inclusion of coverage of Juvenile Homes and Drug Rehabilitation Centres which increased the numerator while the denominator remained the same as the estimated population (which did not include Juvenile Homes and Drug Rehab Centres at the time of initiation of the program).

## III. HIV testing and positivity and linkage to ART, FY 2023-24

**Figure 10: Percentage of HIV testing among OCS inmates#, FY 2023-24**



# of testing is calculated with target number of OCS inmates as the denominator

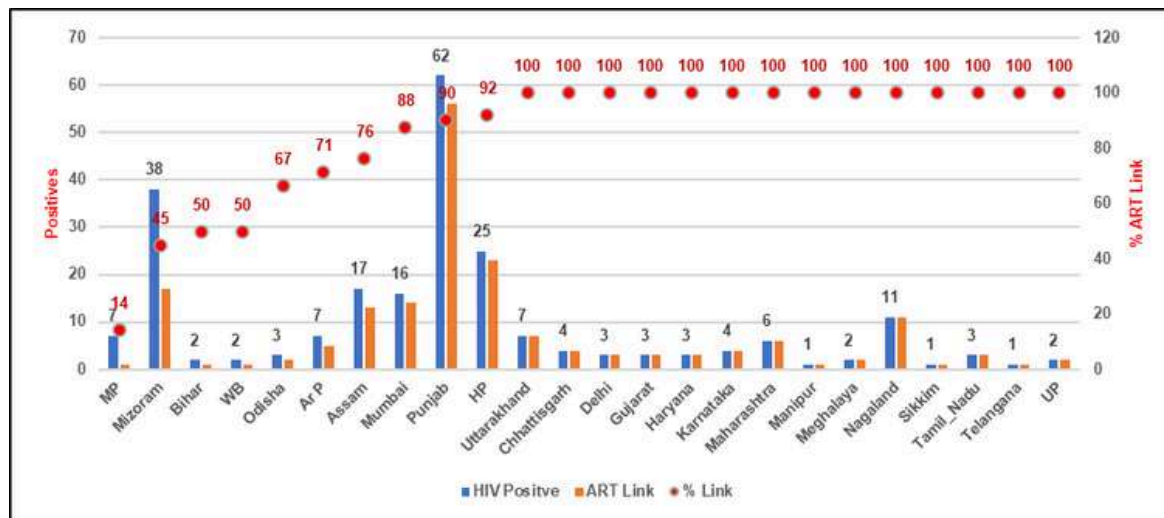


The inmates who are given IPC sessions were referred for HIV testing. Those who were given IPC sessions were tested during FY 2023-24. Under the HIV cascade, 96.27% of inmates were either screened or tested for HIV against the target of 48,443 for the year. While analysing the cascade, it can be seen that the screening/ test ranges from 14.28% in Delhi to 3422.67% in Himachal Pradesh.

States with high number of inmates, i.e. Delhi (14.28%), Andhra Pradesh (27.20%), Maharashtra (44.49%) and Uttar Pradesh (58.20%) achieved less than the national average for screening/testing for HIV (Figure 10). Among states with high number of inmates, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Chhattisgarh and Bihar showed satisfactory performance during the reporting period.

During the FY 2023-24, the positivity among the OCS inmates is found to be at 0.49%, far below the national prevalence of 1.93% (HSS Plus 2021). Prevalence in 24 out of 33 intervention implementing SACS/ DACS was found less than the national average. Only nine SACS/ DACS reported higher prevalence than the national average, i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab. One of the reason for low prevalence among the inmates is probably the less screening/ testing, hence to compare with national prevalence, it is important to increase screening/ testing of HIV among the inmates.

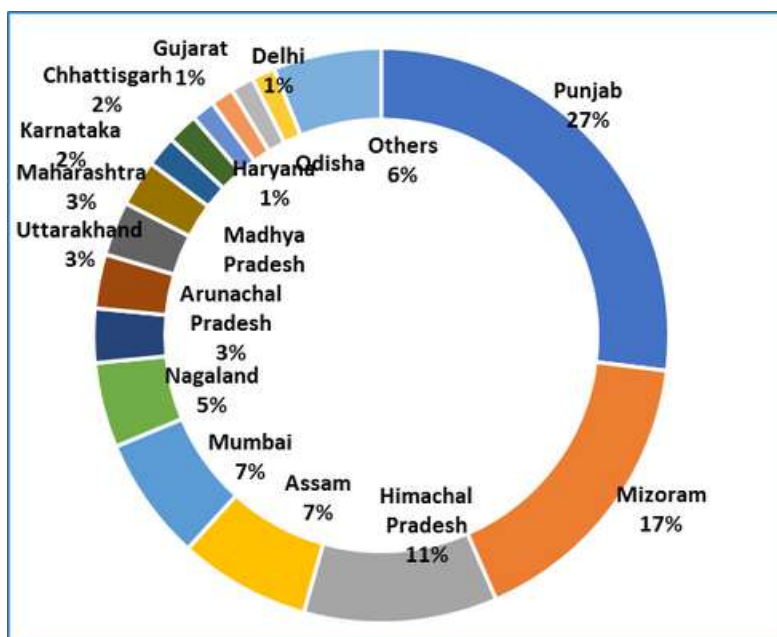
**Figure 11: Percentage of ART Linkage among HIV Positive inmates, FY 2023-24**



Despite of low number of positives (230) diagnosed during FY 2023-24 (Figure 11), the linkages of positive inmates with ART ranges from 14% (Madhya Pradesh) to 100% in fourteen States, with a national average of 80% (184).

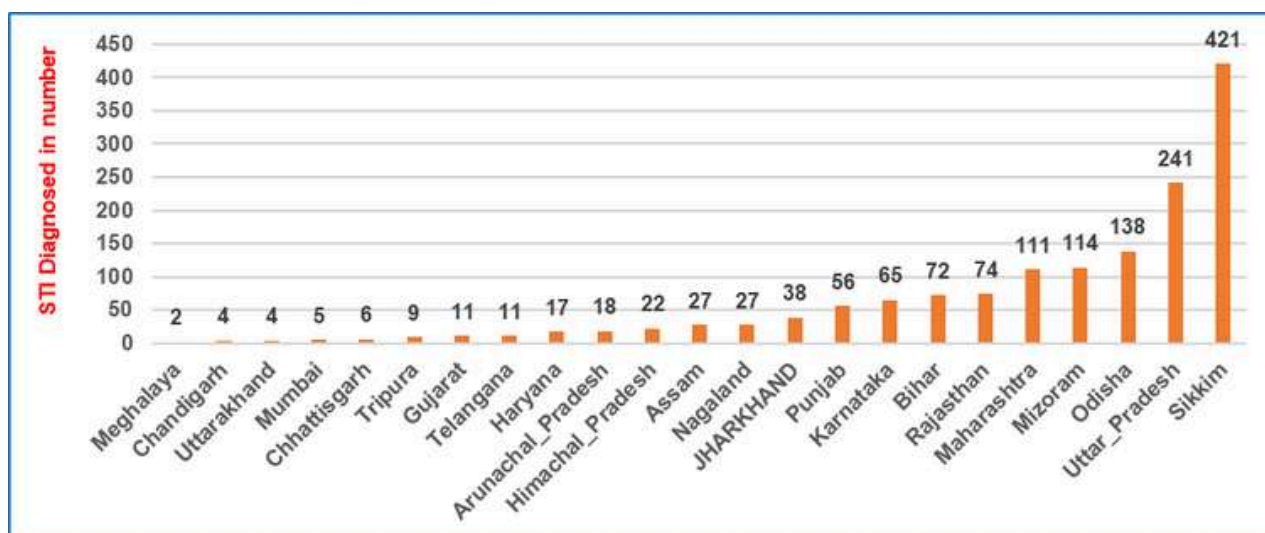


**Figure 12: Distribution of HIV positives diagnosed during 2023-24, States/UTs of India**



#### IV. STI diagnosed and treatment, FY 2023 - 24

**Figure 13: Burden of STI diagnosed during 2023-24, States/UTs of India**

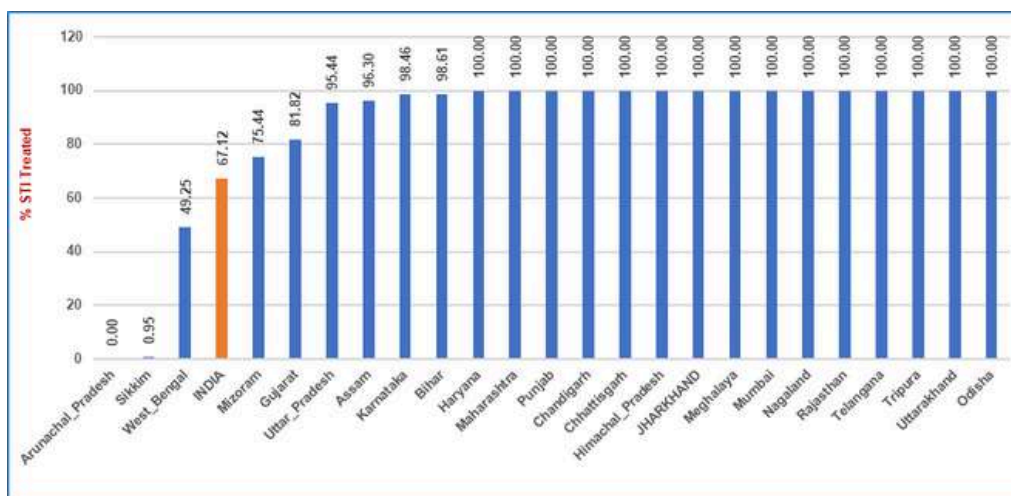


Among the 33 SACS/ DACS, only 24 initiated provision of STI services, including treatment for diagnosed STIs. In the states of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Puducherry and Tamil Nadu, zero cases of STI were found under the intervention.

During FY 2023-24, a total of 1,560 STI cases were diagnosed in the prisons of the country. Sikkim reported maximum of 421 of the STI cases diagnosed during the period. While ten States/UTs including Jharkhand, Punjab, Karnataka, Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim account for 85% of the STI burden among the inmates.



**Figure 14: Percentage of STI diagnosed treated during 2023-24, States/UTs of India**



As indicated in Figure 14, Arunachal Pradesh did not report provision of STI treatment for the diagnosed cases. 3 out of 24 SACS/ DACS provided treatment ranging from 0.95% to 49.35%, less than the national average of 67.12%. While fifteen out of the remaining 19 SACS/ DACS provided 100% treatment to all STI diagnosed cases.

#### **V. Syphilis Testing, Positivity and Treatment among OCS inmates (in %), States/UTs, FY 2023-24**

During FY 2023-24, all 33 SACS/ DACS provided Syphilis testing services to people living in prison settings. More than 82.3% of the inmates in the country were tested for Syphilis. Lowest syphilis testing was reported by Kerala (7%) followed by Jammu & Kashmir (8%). Zero syphilis positivity was reported by Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Puducherry and Sikkim. Twelve of remaining 24 SACS/ DACS reported more than the national average at 0.6%. Of the inmates who tested positive for syphilis, 73.5% were put on treatment at the national level, while at the state level it ranged from 12% in Karnataka to 100% in the States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mumbai, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Uttarakhand.

Due to the addition of coverage of Juvenile Homes and Drug Rehab Centres, few of the states reported more than 100% for Syphilis Testing.



**Table 6 : - Syphilis Testing, Positivity and Treatment among prison inmates (in %), States/UTs, FY 2023-24**

SACS / DACS	Syphilis Test (in %) #	Syphilis Positivity (in %)	Syphilis Treated (in %)
Andhra Pradesh	31.5	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	27.2	0.7	100
Assam	62.9	0.6	100
Bihar	≥95	0.3	100
Chandigarh	38.8	0	0
Chhattisgarh	≥95	0.8	100
Delhi	14.3	3.9	46.4
Goa	42.9	0	0
Gujarat	≥95	0.7	81.8
Haryana	≥95	0.3	100
Himachal Pradesh	≥95	0	100
Jammu and Kashmir	8	0	0
Jharkhand	≥95	0	0
Karnataka	78.3	0.3	12.5
Kerala	7	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	≥95	0	0
Maharashtra	33.4	0	100
Manipur	20.4	0.5	0
Meghalaya	≥95	0.5	0
Mizoram	≥95	2.1	42.3
Mumbai	≥95	1.4	100
Nagaland	≥95	2.6	92.3
Odisha	≥95	0.5	100
Puducherry	21.3	0	0
Punjab	≥95	0.3	100
Rajasthan	≥95	0.7	38.5
Sikkim	≥95	0	0
Tamil Nadu	70.1	0.1	100
Telangana	33.7	1.1	100
Tripura	16.7	3	33.3
Uttar Pradesh	≥95	0.2	75
Uttarakhand	≥95	3.1	100
West Bengal	≥95	1.2	76.9
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>73.5</b>

# % of testing is calculated with estimated number of OCS inmates as the denominator



## VI. TB screening and treatment

The inmates at the OCS including Juvenile Homes and Drug Rehab Centres are screened for TB and the probable cases are referred for testing. During FY 2023-24, 79.49% of the inmates were screened for TB. Of the referred cases post screening, 2,532 (6.58%) were tested, of which 49 (1.94%) were diagnosed with TB and 28 (57.14%) were put on DOTS. The testing for TB among the inmates ranged from 0% in states/UTs of Delhi, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Puducherry and Tripura to 61% in Nagaland. 15 states/UTs reported no positivity among those tested for TB. In 10 of the states/UTs, 100% or more of the inmates diagnosed with TB were put on DOTS.

**Table 7: TB testing and treatment among OCS inmates, States/UTs, FY 2023-24**

SACS / DACS	Screened for TB (in %)#	Tested for TB (in %)	TB Positive (in %)	Put on DOTS (in %)
Andhra Pradesh	43.31	0	0	100
Arunachal Pradesh	27.2	5.15	0	0
Assam	76.18	5.01	0	0
Bihar	≥95	2.22	0	0
Chandigarh	47.8	2.09	0	0
Chhattisgarh	≥95	20.82	0	0
Delhi	14.3	0	0	0
Goa	61.43	0	0	0
Gujarat	≥95	1.19	5.56	100
Haryana	≥95	1.33	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	≥95	18	0.21	100
Jammu and Kashmir	57.5	0	0	0
Jharkhand	≥95	14.46	0	0
Karnataka	≥95	1.47	1.49	100
Kerala	20	1.67	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	≥95	19.64	0.42	100
Maharashtra	9.25	3.16	4.76	100
Manipur	19.72	0.81	0	0
Meghalaya	≥95	36.02	31.34	0
Mizoram	≥95	4.29	1.47	100
Mumbai	≥95	1.88	22.92	100
Nagaland	≥95	61.56	3.62	100
Odisha	≥95	10.05	0.3	100
Puducherry	43.33	0	0	0
Punjab	≥95	18.79	0	0
Rajasthan	≥95	0.26	0	0
Sikkim	≥95	0.43	0	0
Tamil Nadu	≥95	19.3	0	0
Telangana	48.58	0	0	0
Tripura	16.83	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	72.9	1.1	0	0
Uttarakhand	≥95	9.72	0	0
West Bengal	≥95	4.65	0	0
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>79.49</b>	<b>6.58</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>57.14</b>

# % of TB screening is calculated with estimated number of prison inmates as the denominator



## VII. HCV screening and treatment

All implementing States/ UTs provided Hepatitis C services to inmates during the reporting period. 61% of inmates were tested for Hepatitis C with positivity at 6%. Seventeen of the 33 States/ UTs reported zero HCV positivity. Only 30% of the inmates tested positive for Hepatitis C were treated. In Madhya Pradesh, only 2% of the estimated number of prison inmates were tested for Hepatitis C. Gap of test vs treatment is observed in States/ UTs like Chandigarh, Manipur, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttarakhand. The prevalence of Hepatitis C more than the national average is reported by Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Only Bihar, Mumbai and Sikkim provided treatment at 100% for HCV positive cases.

**Table 8: HCV testing and treatment among prison inmates, FY 2023-24**

SACS / DACS	HCV Test (in %) #	HCV Positive (in %)	HCV Treated (in %)
Andhra Pradesh	25	0	-
Arunachal Pradesh	23	18	31
Assam	57	5	71
Bihar	≥95	0	100
Chandigarh	39	3	0
Chhattisgarh	≥95	0	0
Delhi	14	0	-
Goa	43	0	-
Gujarat	≥95	0	-
Haryana	≥95	6	16
Himachal Pradesh	≥95	15	38
Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	-
Jharkhand	76	0	0
Karnataka	66	0	0
Kerala	10	0	-
Madhya Pradesh	2	0	-
Maharashtra	7	0	0
Manipur	18	24	0
Meghalaya	≥95	26	4
Mizoram	≥95	56	0
Mumbai	≥95	0	100
Nagaland	≥95	14	93
Odisha	≥95	1	21
Puducherry	8	0	-
Punjab	≥95	24	47
Rajasthan	≥95	2	0
Sikkim	≥95	3	100
Tamil Nadu	40	0	-
Telangana	24	0	-
Tripura	15	3	0
Uttar Pradesh	45	0	-
Uttarakhand	≥95	7	0
West Bengal	93	25	0
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>

# % of testing is calculated with estimated number of prison inmates as the denominator

To ensure quality services to inmates, convergence among all stakeholders at the State/ UTs level is necessary, so that inmates that are found positive of any infection/ disease get the required treatment.



### Annexure IV: Statewise distribution of coverage of OCS inmates for HIV and STI services

SACS/DACS	Target	Covered	HIV Test	HIV Positive	On ART	STI Diagnosed	STI Treated	Syphilis Test	Syphilis Positive	Syphilis Treated
Andhra Pradesh	3,500	1,507	1364	0	0	0	0	1,102	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	1,000	291	272	7	5	18	0	272	2	2
Assam	550	457	394	17	13	27	26	346	2	2
Bihar	100	1,724	3,283	2	1	72	71	3,366	9	9
Chandigarh	500	262	192	0	0	4	4	194	0	0
Chhattisgarh	58	491	392	4	4	6	6	250	2	2
Delhi	5,000	719	714	3	3	0	0	714	28	13
Goa	210	155	149	0	0	0	0	90	0	0
Gujarat	600	1,562	1,559	3	3	11	9	1,541	11	9
Haryana	150	1,616	1,587	3	3	17	17	1,395	4	4
Himachal Pradesh	75	2,639	2,567	25	23	22	22	2,546	1	1
Jammu & Kashmir	600	700	264	0	0	0	0	48	0	0
JHARKHAND	300	369	310	0	0	38	38	333	0	0
Karnataka	4,084	9,411	5,087	4	4	65	64	3,198	8	1
Kerala	900	180	176	0	0	0	0	63	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	500	1,664	1,655	7	1	0	0	1,137	0	0
Maharashtra	14,389	7,006	6,402	6	6	111	111	4,806	1	1
Manipur	5,000	1,147	1,074	1	1	0	0	1,019	5	0
Meghalaya	20	351	173	2	2	2	2	186	1	0
Mizoram	500	2,571	1,150	38	17	114	86	1,248	26	11
Mumbai	871	3,522	3,403	16	14	5	5	2,926	41	41
Nagaland	250	502	497	11	11	27	27	495	13	12
Odisha	1,500	3,572	3,232	3	2	138	138	2,372	12	12
Puducherry	150	65	32	0	0	0	0	32	0	0
Punjab	472	2,616	2,516	62	56	56	56	2,299	7	7
Rajasthan	555	2,404	2,259	0	0	74	74	1,877	13	5
Sikkim	25	456	437	1	1	421	4	422	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1,500	1,782	1,241	3	3	0	0	1,052	1	1
Telangana	1,834	1,547	1,108	1	1	11	11	618	7	7
Tripura	600	163	123	0	0	9	9	100	3	1
Uttar Pradesh	2,000	4,484	1,417	2	2	241	230	2,350	4	3
Uttarakhand	150	1,339	422	7	7	4	4	389	12	12
West Bengal	500	1,275	1,184	2	1	67	33	1,071	13	10
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>48,443</b>	<b>58,549</b>	<b>46,635</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>1560</b>	<b>1047</b>	<b>39,857</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>166</b>



**Annexure V. Statewise distribution of coverage of OCS inmates for Hepatitis C and TB services**

SACS/DACS	Target	HCV Test	HCV Positive	HCV Treated	TB Screen	TB Test	TB Positive	Put on DOTS
Andhra Pradesh	3,500	877	0	0	1,516	0	1	1
Arunachal Pradesh	1,000	233	42	13	272	14	0	0
Assam	550	313	17	12	419	21	0	0
Bihar	100	3,241	5	5	2,479	55	0	0
Chandigarh	500	194	6	0	239	5	0	0
Chhattisgarh	58	291	1	0	437	91	0	0
Delhi	5,000	679	0	0	715	0	0	0
Goa	210	90	0	0	129	0	0	0
Gujarat	600	1,517	0	0	1,509	18	1	1
Haryana	150	1,312	82	13	1,577	21	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	75	2,412	362	137	2,595	467	1	1
Jammu and Kashmir	600	40	0	0	345	0	0	0
JHARKHAND	300	229	1	0	332	48	0	0
Karnataka	4,084	2,715	1	0	4,565	67	1	1
Kerala	900	86	0	0	180	3	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	500	9	0	0	1,212	238	1	1
Maharashtra	14,389	999	1	0	1,331	42	2	2
Manipur	5,000	906	221	0	986	8	0	0
Meghalaya	20	199	52	2	186	67	21	0
Mizoram	500	573	319	0	1,584	68	1	1
Mumbai	871	2,883	12	12	2,558	48	11	11
Nagaland	250	495	69	64	359	221	8	8
Odisha	1,500	2,290	14	3	3,273	329	1	1
Puducherry	150	12	0	0	65	0	0	0
Punjab	472	2,043	492	232	1,698	319	0	0
Rajasthan	555	1,491	26	0	2,314	6	0	0
Sikkim	25	437	13	13	466	2	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1,500	604	0	0	1,435	277	0	0
Telangana	1,834	434	0	0	891	0	0	0
Tripura	600	87	3	0	101	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2,000	902	0	0	1,458	16	0	0
Uttarakhand	150	376	26	0	422	41	0	0
West Bengal	500	463	114	0	861	40	0	0
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>48,443</b>	<b>29,432</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>38,509</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>28</b>



## **C. Implementation of Integrated STI, HIV, TB & Hepatitis (ISHTH) Campaign**

### **Background**

Under NACP phase V, 1306 prisons and 697 other closed settings were covered nationwide during FY 2022 – 23. Till December 2022, a total of 9,93,829 inmates in 1306 prisons and 18,078 inmates in 697 other closed settings were covered across India. Through the coverage, 8,69,609 and 8,993 HIV testing were done against the target of 18,89,531 and 46,693 in 1306 prisons and 697 other closed settings respectively.

To enhance the testing and treatment provision, an “Integrated STI, HIV, TB and Hepatitis (ISHTH) Campaign” was proposed for implementation in all Prisons and Other Closed Settings, including Swadhar, Ujjwala, state-run homes, CCIs (Juvenile Homes/Observation Homes) and Drug Rehabilitation Centres across the country in FY 2023 – 24. ISHTH Campaign as an opportunity catered to population living in prisons and other closed settings in a focused manner, towards achievement in reaching the first 95 of the target as envisaged under the program.

The rationale of the campaign was to “Saturate and Expand STI, HIV, TB and Hepatitis health services for population living in Prisons and Other closed settings including Juvenile Homes and Drug Rehabilitation Centres, during the defined one month of campaign period”.

The services proposed during the campaign included services for:

- STI Counselling, diagnosis and treatment
- HIV Counselling, screening/ testing and positive linkage to ART
- TB screening, sputum collection for test of suspected cases and linkage of positive cases to DOTS for treatment
- Sample collection for Viral Hepatitis B & C screening/ testing and linkage to treatment of eligible positive cases.
- Antenatal check-ups for pregnant inmates.

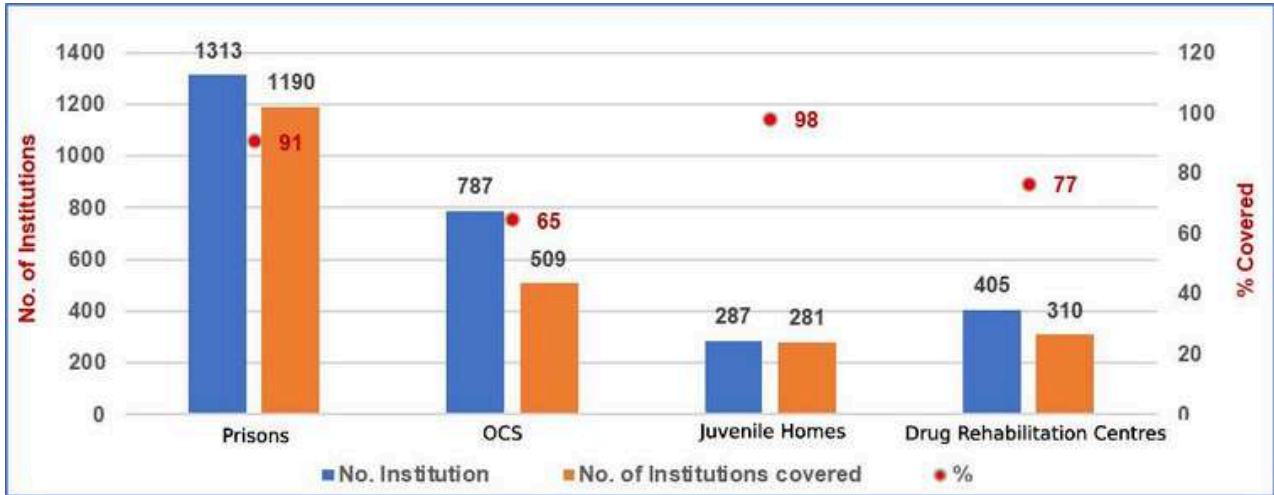
Post approval for the campaign from “National Working Group for P&OCS” Intervention and under the guidance of AS&DG – NACO, a detailed Guidance Document was developed in consultation with NTEP and NVHCP and duly shared with all SACS and relevant stakeholders along with a letter from Secretary – MoHFW to all Chief Secretaries/ Director General Prisons in States/ UTs.

Details of Prisons, Other Closed Settings, Juvenile Homes and Drug Rehabilitation Centres were gathered and accordingly micro-plans for the campaign were developed by States/ UTs, involving all stakeholders from state level Correction Services department, Social Welfare/ Women & Child Development department, TB Cell, NVHCP etc. Micro-plans were developed considering the availability of human resources and commodities in the State/ UT. Reporting of the campaign was exclusively done through ISHTH Mobile application and shared with CTD and NVHCP from time to time. The compiled data of the campaign is analysed and presented in the section below.

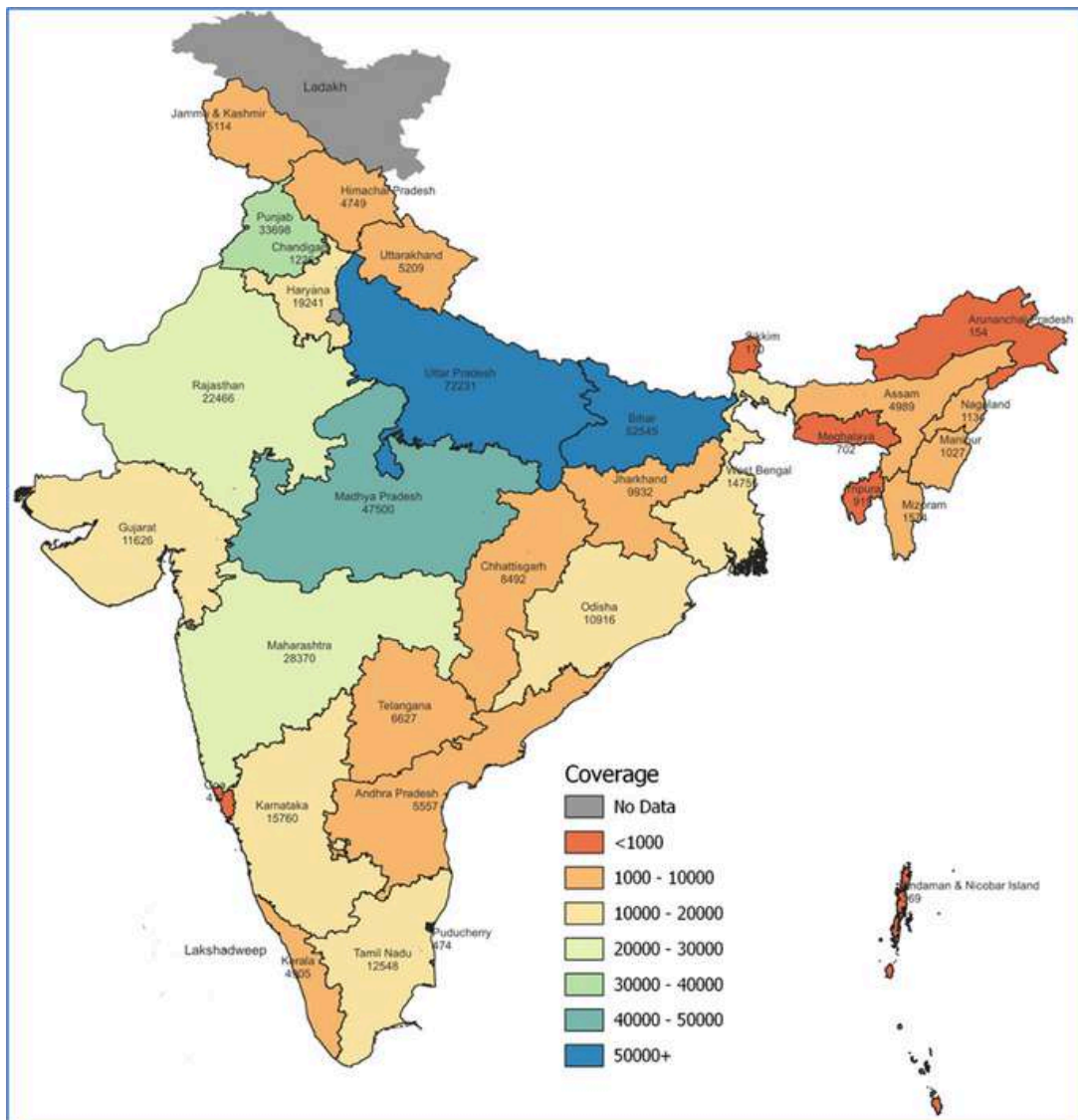


# I. Number of Institutions implemented ISHTH Campaign, FY 2023-24

Figure 15: Number of Institutions implemented ISHTH Campaign, FY 2023-24



Map 3: States/ UTs wise distribution of population covered under the campaign

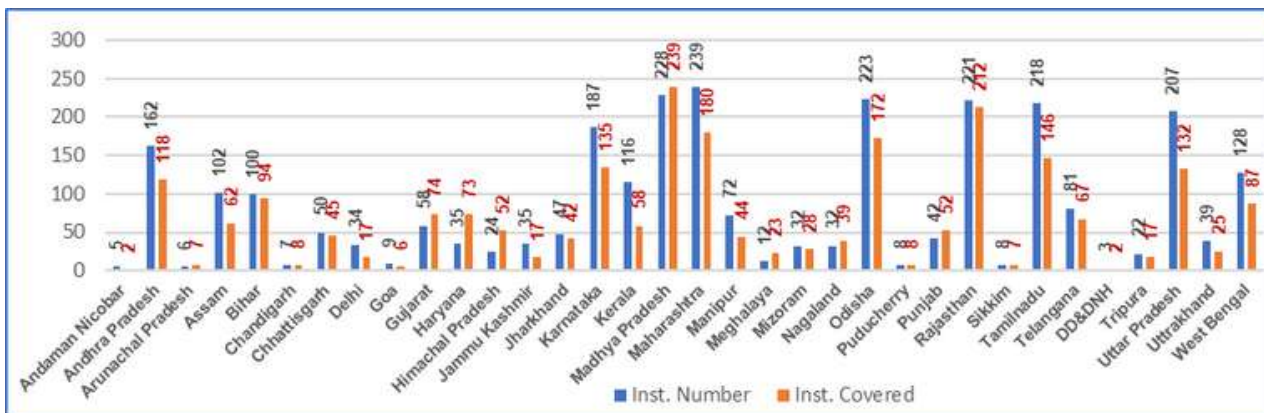




As indicated in figure 15, during the campaign 91% of the prisons, 65% of other closed settings, 98% of juvenile homes and 77% of drug rehabilitation centres were covered, by all SACS/ DACPS, except Ladakh and Lakshadweep. Arunachal Pradesh and Delhi didn't cover prisons due to unforeseen reasons. As per the exclusion criteria for the campaign (inmates tested in last 3 – 6 months for HIV and inmates tested in last one year for Hepatitis B & C were excluded) resulting in low coverage of population in other closed settings.

## II. Population covered under the programme

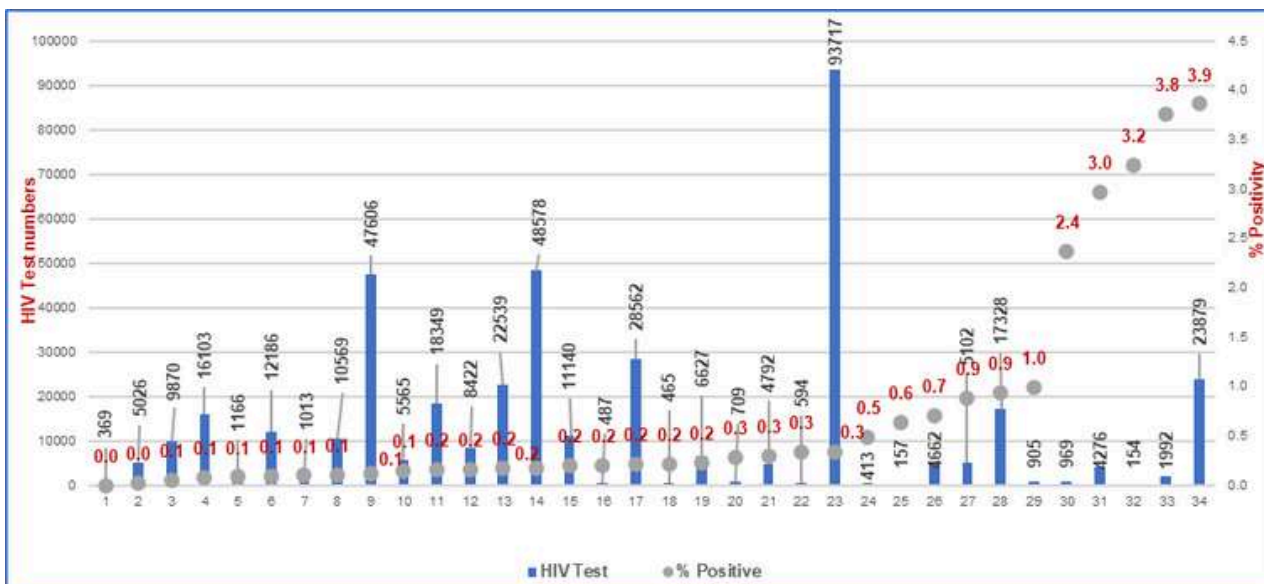
Figure 16: Number of institutions covered under campaign, State/ UT wise



Around 89% (2,290) of institutions were covered against the estimated 2,792 institutions. Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Punjab covered private child care homes and drug rehabilitation centres, resulting in increase in coverage of the institutions in the states/UTs (Figure 16).

## III. HIV testing, positivity and linkage to ART

Figure 17: Number of HIV testing and percentage of positivity





The inmates given the IPC session were referred for HIV testing. While analysing the cascade, it is seen that screening/ test ranges from 154 persons in Arunachal Pradesh to 93,711 persons in Uttar Pradesh.

States with high number of HIV screening/ tests, i.e. Uttar Pradesh (0.3%), Bihar (0.2%), Madhya Pradesh (0.1%), Maharashtra (0.2%), and Rajasthan (0.2%) showed less positivity than the national average of 0.5%. Among the states/UTs with high number of inmates, only Punjab (3.9%) showed high positivity during campaign implementation (figure 17).

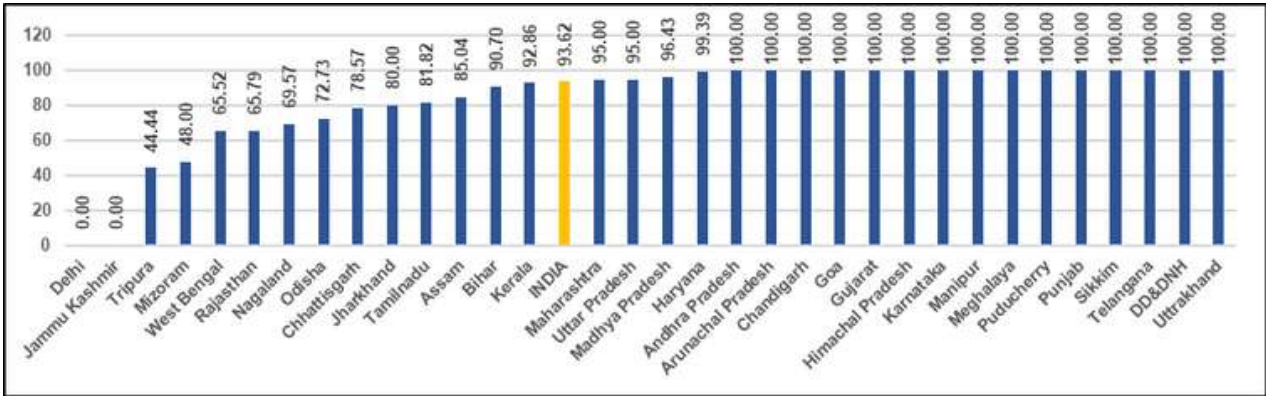
During the campaign, the positivity among the inmates was at 0.51%, ranging from 0.0% (Andaman Nicobar) to 3.9% (Punjab). Prevalence in 24 among the 34 SACS/ DACS who rolled out the campaign, was lower than the national prevalence. Only ten SACS/ DACS reported high prevalence than the national average. Five among the ten SACS/ DACS with reported higher prevalence than the national prevalence, were namely Nagaland (2.4%), Assam (3.0%), Arunachal Pradesh (3.2%), Mizoram (3.8%), and Punjab (3.9%). One of the reason for low prevalence among the inmates is probably the less screening/ testing, hence to compare with national prevalence, it is important to increase screening/ testing of HIV among the inmates.

During the campaign, out of the 2,116 tested positive, linkages to ART ranged from 44.44% (Tripura) to 100.00% (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim, Telangana, DD&DNH and Uttarakhand), with a national average at 93.62% (1981) (Figure 18). Fifteen out of 33 SACS/ DACS reported 100% linkages of HIV positive inmates to ART, whereas four other; Haryana (99.39%), Madhya Pradesh (96.43%), Maharashtra (95.00%), and Uttar Pradesh (95.00%), achieved more than the national average.

SACS/ DACS like Assam (85.04%), Bihar (90.70%), Chhattisgarh (78.57%), Jharkhand (80.00%), Kerala (92.86%), Mizoram (48.00%), Nagaland (69.57%), Odisha (72.73%), Rajasthan (65.79%), Tamilnadu (81.82%) and West Bengal (65.52) reported linkages to ART at less than the national average, indicating that strategy of quality counselling and better coordination among ICTC, ART and prison authorities is required. No linkage of HIV positive inmates with ART was done in states of Delhi and Jammu Kashmir.



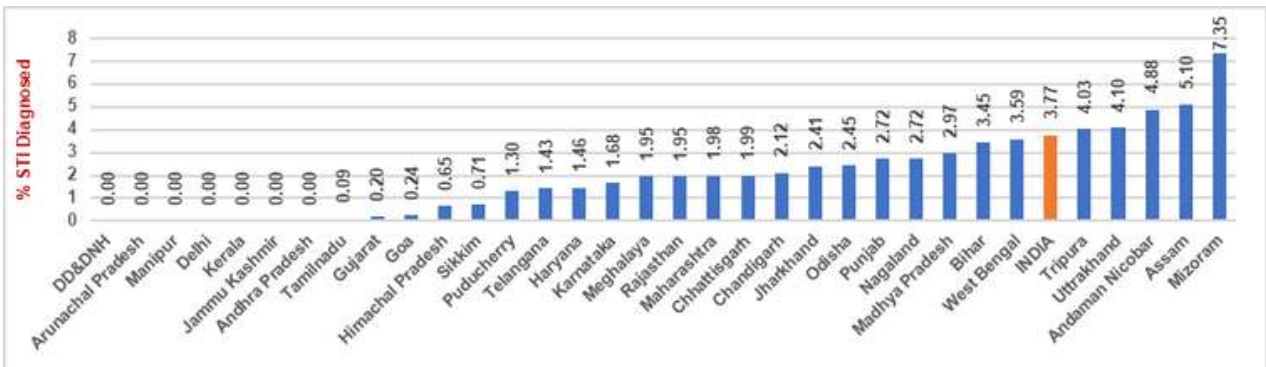
**Figure 18: Percentage of ART Linkage of HIV positives**



#### IV. STI diagnosed and treatment, FY 2023 – 24

Among the 34 SACS/ DACS, all reported initiation of provision of STI services, including treatment for diagnosed STIs. During the campaign period, states/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, DD&DNH, Jammu Kashmir, Kerala and Manipur did not find a single STI case for treatment. (Figure 19)

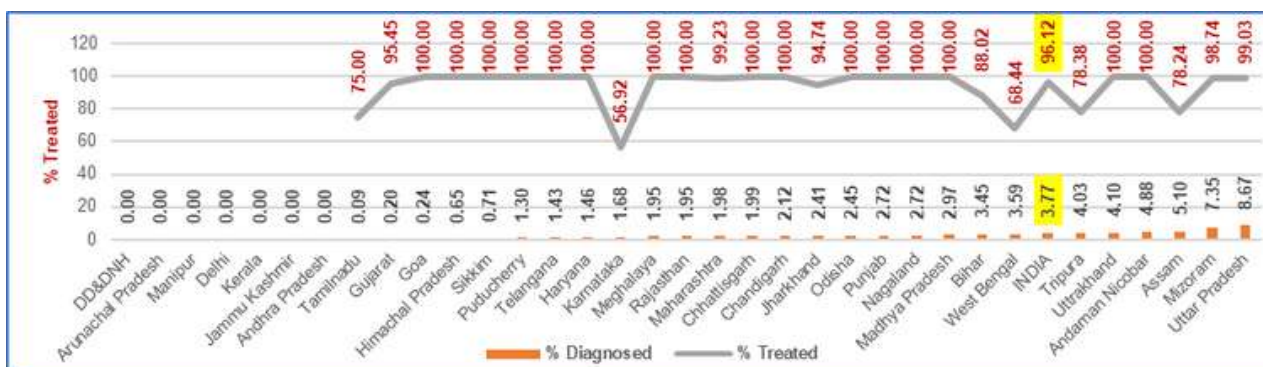
**Figure 19: Burden of STI diagnosed during 2023-24, States/UTs of India**



During the campaign, a total of 15,268 STI cases were diagnosed in the institutions. Uttar Pradesh reported maximum of the STI cases diagnosed at 8.67 % (Figure 20). Six States/ UTs including Uttar Pradesh, Andaman Nicobar, Tripura, Mizoram, Assam and Uttarakhand reported more diagnosed cases than the national average of 3.77% among the inmates



**Figure 20: Percentage of STI diagnosed treated during ISHTH Campaign**



As indicated in Figure 20, all SACS/ DACS made attempt for treatment of STI diagnosed cases. Eight out of 27 SACS/ DACS has provided treatment to STI diagnosed inmates less than the national average of 96.12%. Sixteen out of the remaining 21 SACS/ DACS have provided 100.00% treatment to all STI diagnosed cases, whereas Mizoram (98.74%), Uttar Pradesh (99.03%) and Maharashtra (99.23%) provided treatment to STI diagnosed inmates more than the national average.

**V. Syphilis Testing, Positivity and Treatment among inmates (in numbers)**

During the campaign, all 34 SACS/ DACS provided Syphilis testing services to the populations living in prisons and other closed settings with national positivity found at 0.67% (Table 4). Zero syphilis positivity was reported by Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Goa and DD&DNH. Twelve of remaining 29 SACS/ DACS reported syphilis positivity, while those diagnosed with syphilis, 72.27% were put on treatment at the national level. Inmates tested positive for Syphilis in the Andaman Nicobar, Delhi and Jammu Kashmir were not provided treatment during the campaign period.



**Table 9: Syphilis Testing, Positivity and Treatment among inmates (in numbers)**

SACS / DACS	Syphilis Screened	Syphilis Reactive	Syphilis Treated
Andaman Nicobar	369	7	0
Andhra Pradesh	5,552	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	148	0	0
Assam	4,273	65	41
Bihar	53,891	343	312
Chandigarh	1,168	0	0
Chhattisgarh	7,889	125	125
Delhi	487	22	0
Goa	413	0	0
Gujarat	11,109	39	35
Haryana	12,860	81	70
Himachal Pradesh	4,760	4	4
Jammu Kashmir	5,296	27	0
Jharkhand	8,777	31	13
Karnataka	14,800	59	32
Kerala	4,293	10	3
Madhya Pradesh	46,590	399	235
Maharashtra	26,356	82	82
Manipur	987	3	3
Meghalaya	610	15	10
Mizoram	2,469	42	20
Nagaland	956	17	14
Odisha	10,192	83	71
Puducherry	447	1	1
Punjab	24,404	171	168
Rajasthan	22,275	300	113
Sikkim	709	2	2
Tamilnadu	12,445	87	73
Telangana	6,627	54	54
DD&DNH	130	0	0
Tripura	919	13	4
Uttar Pradesh	80,733	306	295
Uttarakhand	5,114	69	68
West Bengal	17,403	176	55
<b>India</b>	<b>3,95,451</b>	<b>2,633</b>	<b>1,903</b>



## VI. TB screening and treatment

The inmates are screened for TB during campaign and the probable cases were referred for testing. During campaign around 99.64% of the inmates were covered for screening of TB. Of the referred cases post screening, 7.13% were referred for test, while 83.69% of the referrals were tested, and among them 150 (0.61%) were diagnosed to have TB with 147 (98%) put on DOTS (Table 5). Among the States/ UTs, Delhi did not find any suspected case of TB while zero positivity was reported by 12 SACS/ DACS (Andaman Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Goa, Jammu Kashmir, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Rajasthan, DD & DNH and Tripura). In 19 states/UTs, 100% of the inmates diagnosed with TB were put on DOTS, except for Uttarakhand (66.67%) and West Bengal (75.00%).

**Table 10: TB Screening, test and positivity among inmates (in numbers)**

SACS / DACS	TB Screened	% referred	%Tested	%TB Positive	% on DOTS
Andaman Nicobar	369	7.86	100	0	-
Andhra Pradesh	5,565	0.04	100	100	100
Arunachal Pradesh	154	9.74	33.33	0	-
Assam	4,273	22.93	88.37	0.35	100
Bihar	50,837	3.5	55.85	0.5	100
Chandigarh	1,212	1.49	100	0	-
Chhattisgarh	7,963	29.18	99.91	0.04	100
Delhi	488	0	-	-	-
Goa	415	2.41	30	0	-
Gujarat	11,126	3.15	95.16	2.99	100
Haryana	17,387	4.36	66.23	0.4	100
Himachal Pradesh	4,803	11.68	94.83	0.75	100
Jammu Kashmir	5,004	4.84	61.57	0	-
Jharkhand	9,453	4.93	100	1.07	100
Karnataka	12,153	14.78	81.4	0	-
Kerala	4,913	4.5	70.59	0.64	100
Madhya Pradesh	45,689	9.85	90.78	0.42	100
Maharashtra	27,122	7	79.04	0.93	100
Manipur	1,008	4.56	84.78	0	-
Meghalaya	661	20.88	99.28	0	-
Mizoram	2,709	14.1	74.61	0.7	100
Nagaland	868	24.42	95.75	2.96	100
Odisha	10,269	22.31	87.08	0.05	100
Puducherry	244	5.74	100	0	-
Punjab	33,576	6.19	100	1.69	100
Rajasthan	22,422	2.43	66.36	0	-
Sikkim	709	4.23	100	3.33	100
Tamilnadu	11,701	9.37	93.61	0.58	100
Telangana	6,627	9.42	100	0.96	100
DD&DNH	152	1.97	100	0	-
Tripura	919	8.71	78.75	0	-
Uttar Pradesh	88,493	4.15	65.67	0.75	100
Uttarakhand	5,277	23.1	94.09	0.26	66.67
West Bengal	18,259	5.68	74.83	1.03	75
<b>India</b>	<b>4,12,820</b>	<b>7.13</b>	<b>83.69</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>98</b>



## **VII. HBV and HCV screening and treatment**

All States/ UTs that rolled out ISHTH Campaign and provided Hep B and Hep C services to inmates during the reporting period. Positive treatment linkage of Hep B and Hep C were ensured post campaign in the routine program activities by the States/ UTs in coordination with SVHCP and NVHCP.



### Annexure VI. Statewise distribution of coverage of Institutes during ISHTH Campaign

SACS/ DACS	P Number	P Covered	P Camps	OCS Number	OCS Covered	OCS Camps	JH Number	JH Covered	JH Camps	DRC Number	DRC Covered	DRC Camps
Andaman Nicobar	4	2	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	108	80	90	35	26	29	10	12	7	11	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	6	6
Assam	31	25	91	47	18	17	5	6	3	19	13	13
Bihar	59	59	431	19	24	30	14	11	13	8	0	0
Chandigarh	1	1	4	4	5	7	2	1	1	0	1	1
Chhattisgarh	33	33	71	3	5	5	12	6	6	2	1	1
Delhi	16	0	0	2	13	13	4	4	4	12	0	0
Goa	1	1	6	3	3	3	2	0	0	3	2	2
Gujarat	32	32	150	11	22	26	4	17	22	11	3	6
Haryana	19	20	161	2	22	22	4	2	2	10	29	29
Himachal Pradesh	16	14	34	2	5	7	2	17	30	4	16	64
Jammu Kashmir	14	15	31	4	2	2	2	0	0	15	0	0
Jharkhand	32	29	60	2	5	5	11	7	7	2	1	1
Karnataka	57	53	112	81	46	79	17	26	32	32	10	11
Kerala	56	52	77	34	6	6	9	0	0	17	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	131	129	402	66	55	57	18	18	18	13	37	39
Maharashtra	64	50	423	93	57	162	35	50	84	47	23	99
Manipur	5	4	4	34	0	0	4	0	0	29	40	41
Meghalaya	5	5	5	2	2	5	3	4	7	2	12	11
Mizoram	10	10	44	3	5	6	7	6	6	12	7	23
Nagaland	11	12	19	2	6	12	11	4	4	8	17	17
Odisha	92	83	117	90	61	61	4	4	4	37	24	24
Puducherry	4	3	11	1	2	7	2	0	0	1	3	5
Punjab	26	25	284	3	8	19	4	4	5	9	15	55
Rajasthan	144	138	222	20	17	17	38	43	43	19	16	17
Sikkim	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	17
Tamilnadu	142	124	410	44	16	24	7	3	3	25	3	3
Telangana	37	36	62	29	17	17	4	6	6	11	8	8
DD&DNH	2	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tripura	13	12	16	4	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	75	74	375	80	24	24	26	18	20	26	16	16
Uttarakhand	11	11	109	13	4	6	10	7	7	5	3	5
West Bengal	60	56	157	50	28	28	10	3	3	8	0	0
India	1,313	1,190	3,974	787	509	701	287	281	339	405	310	515

P: Prisons OCS: Other Closed Settings JH: Juvenile Homes DRC: Drug Rehabilitation Centres



**Annexure VII: Statewise distribution of coverage of inmates for STI, HIV, Syphilis and TB Services during ISHTH Campaign**

SACS / DSACS	STI Check-up	STI Diagnosed	STI Treated	HIV screened	HIV Confirmed Positive	HIV Positive Linked To ART	Syphilis Screened	Syphilis Reactive	Syphilis Treated	TB Screen	TB Tested	TB +ve	TB +ve on DOTS
Andaman Nicobar	369	18	18	369	0	0	369	7	0	369	29	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	5,562	0	0	5,565	8	8	5,552	0	0	5,565	2	2	2
Andhra Pradesh	154	0	0	154	5	5	148	0	0	154	5	0	0
Assam	3,332	170	133	4,276	127	108	4,273	65	41	4,273	866	3	3
Bihar	54,212	1,870	1,846	48,578	86	78	53,891	343	312	50,337	993	5	5
Chandigarh	236	5	5	1,166	1	1	1,168	0	0	1,212	18	0	0
Chhattisgarh	7,944	158	158	8,422	14	11	7,889	125	125	7,963	2,322	1	1
Delhi	492	0	0	487	1	0	487	22	0	488	0	0	0
Goa	413	1	1	413	2	2	413	0	0	415	3	0	0
Gujarat	11,209	22	21	11,140	22	22	11,109	39	35	11,126	334	10	10
Haryana	19,227	280	280	17,328	163	162	12,860	81	70	17,387	502	2	2
Himachal Pradesh	4,494	29	29	4,662	33	33	4,760	4	4	4,803	532	4	4
Jammu Kashmir	3,812	0	0	5,026	1	0	5,298	27	0	5,004	149	0	0
Jharkhand	7,878	190	180	9,870	5	4	8,777	31	13	9,453	466	5	5
Karnataka	15,074	253	144	16,103	12	12	14,800	59	32	12,153	1,462	0	0
Kerala	3,666	0	0	4,792	14	13	4,293	10	3	4,913	156	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	46,380	1,378	1,378	47,606	56	54	46,590	399	235	45,689	4,087	17	17
Maharashtra	26,189	518	514	28,562	60	57	26,356	82	82	27,122	1,501	14	14
Manipur	454	0	0	1,013	1	1	987	3	3	1,008	39	0	0
Meghalaya	616	12	12	594	2	2	610	15	10	681	137	0	0
Mizoram	2,163	159	157	1,992	75	38	2,489	42	20	2,709	285	2	2
Nagaland	698	19	19	969	23	18	956	17	14	868	203	6	6
Odisha	9,570	234	234	10,569	11	8	10,192	83	71	10,269	1,995	1	1
Puducherry	460	6	6	465	1	1	447	1	1	244	14	0	0
Punjab	33,682	916	916	23,879	923	923	24,404	171	168	33,576	2,077	35	35
Rajasthan	22,512	439	439	22,539	38	25	22,275	300	113	22,422	361	0	0
Sikkim	851	6	6	709	2	2	709	2	2	709	30	1	1
Tamilnadu	9,184	8	6	12,186	11	9	12,445	87	73	11,701	1,026	6	6
Telangana	6,627	95	95	6,627	15	15	6,627	54	54	6,627	624	6	6
DD&DNH	152	0	0	157	1	1	130	0	0	152	3	0	0
Tripura	919	37	29	905	9	4	919	13	4	919	63	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	90,628	7,858	7,782	93,717	320	304	80,733	306	285	88,493	2,410	18	18
Uttarakhand	5,123	210	210	5,102	45	45	5,114	69	68	5,277	1,147	3	2
West Bengal	10,487	377	258	18,349	29	19	17,403	178	55	18,259	776	8	6
India	4,04,769	15,268	14,676	4,14,291	2,116	1,981	3,95,451	2,633	1,903	4,12,820	24,617	150	147



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**National AIDS Control Organisation**

**India's Voice against AIDS**

**Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India**

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